NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1805. [*No. 2278.*

ELAM VILLE BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
in North-Kingstown.
CLASS THE SECOND.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at the ſeſſion thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raiſing the ſum of One Thouſand Dollars; to be appropriated to building a Bridge acroſs the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingſtown. The ſubſcribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, preſent to the public the following

S C H E M E.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
		Dollars,		1400
200 *Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,*				200
1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are				1600

The prizes ſubject to no deduction.

All the Prizes to be paid in caſh, 60 days after the drawing is completed.—Thoſe prizes not demanded within 6 months, will he deemed as generouſly given for the benefit of the Bridge.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*

North-Kingstown, Nov. 27, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money.—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thames-ſtreet,*

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Engliſh Watches, and one box Engliſh Fowling-Pieces, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday of Auguſt laſt, commiſſioners of the inſolvent eſtate of *Jeſſe Larkin*, of South-Kingſtown aforeſaid, an Inſolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him, entitled "An act for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the ſaid *Jeſſe Larkin*, that they ſend in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpoſe, at the houſe of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingſtown, on the ſecond Tueſday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the houſe of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the ſecond Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by ſaid act.

GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 26, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the Firſt Congregational Church, or Meeting-Houſe in Newport, who have neglected to pay the ſum or ſums of money, in which ſuch *Pews* are aſſeſſed or taxed, for repairing ſaid Houſe, that unleſs ſuch Tax or Taxes are diſcharged, within Three months next after this notice, ſuch Pews will be ſold at Public Auction for that purpoſe: agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*

SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,

LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of *Connecticut River.*—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and other conveniences.—The beſt recommendation of the FARMS will be an actual view of them.—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,

JOEL ROOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th. 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Ezekiel Gardner*, late of North-Kingſtown, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and county of Waſhington, Eſq. deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, and given bonds as the law directs; and all perſons, having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid Ezekiel Gardner, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame: and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

EZEKIEL GARDNER,
OLIVER GARDNER, } *Exec'rs.*

North-Kingstown, Nov. 13, 1805.

To SEAMEN.

Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)

The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo, including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation.—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a dumber of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 1, 1805.

CHARLES C HOSKINS & CO.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Store No. 112 *&* 15, *Thames-Street, where they offer for Sale,*

FIFTY barrels ſuperfine Flour
50 do. primeBeef
7 Tons Hemp
Ruſſia Duck
Ravens Do.
Ruſſia Sheetings
Bar Iron
Sheet-Lead
Tar—Pitch—and Turpentine
Ship-Chandlery and Crockery.

Alſo—a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov 8, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters,
On WEDNESDAY the 11*th day of December next.*

THE Schooner MONONGAHELA FARGO, now laying at *Barton's* Wharf; burthen 100 48-95ths Tons, 4 years old—with all her Tackle, as per Inventory—which may be ſeen at SAMUEL and JOSHUA LOPEZ's Auction-Room.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES PERRY,

FOURTEEN Hundred buſhels of beſt Turk's-Iſland SALT, at Store, No. 2, on his Wharf—Where may be had, Storage for all kinds of GOODS—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

From the United States' Gazette.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

TO THE HUMANE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE been highly gratified by looking over a volume of the "Tranſactions of the Royal Humane Society" of London.—The benefits which have already and may ſtill farther be received from this benevolent inſtitution entitle them to the gratitude of all mankind—to men, ſuch as they muſt be, the moſt acceptable manifeſtation of it would be to follow their godlike example. That this has been done in ſo few inſtances in the United States, I can attribute, to nothing but the limited knowledge that we have of the exiſtence of ſuch tranſactions.—Surely the citizens of the United States would be behind no people upon earth in encouraging amongſt them inſtitutions from north to ſouth, which have for their object the reſcuing their helpleſs fellow-creatures from the jaws of death. Why are not theſe tranſactions to be found in our book ſtores? It is an inſtitution which could not fail to be favoured by every thinking man in every claſs of the community could the tranſactions be but generally known.

The main object, however, of this addreſs is not to call your attention to the demand for ſuch inſtitutions amongſt us, though it would be to me a ſubject of unceaſing happineſs for the remainder of my life, if it were to be effectual to that end, I had before read enough on the ſubject of ſuſpended animation, to view with horror the precipitancy of our meaſures in caſes of death happening amongſt us. That there have been inſtances of ſuſpended animation from various cauſes, is too well atteſted to admit of diſpute—how numerous thoſe cauſes may be, probably, the beſt phyſicians cannot decide.

Amongſt the learned, a criterion on which to rely, in the aſcertainment of the difference between real and apparent death, is found a queſtion of great difficulty. With us this fact is for the moſt part left to be decided by the moſt ignorant of human beings; beings that are no leſs careleſs than ignorant, to ſay nothing of the circumſtance of the cover, which the precipitate meaſures uſually adopted, offer to thoſe who may be actuated by the moſt diaboliçal views in their proceedings.—A perſon is no ſooner reported to be dead, than the phyſician turns his back; he thinks it unneceſſary even to take a view of the body, and, without one ſingle caution, leaves him to be treated in the way that may ſeem beſt to thoſe about him.—They indeed but too often begin their proceedings at an earlier date. To a reflecting man what can be more ſhocking, than the habit that is ſaid to prevail, of ſnatching the pillow from under the head of a perſon gaſping for breath? and that, for the moſt part, perhaps in leſs than one hour, every chance of recovery, in caſe of ſuſpended animation, is cut off, when he is laid out, if not before. The vital ſpark muſt be ſtrong indeed to remain when every ſtep that is taken is againſt it. The head is lowered, the mouth is cloſed, the arms are pinioned, and a weight (a plate of ſalt) is placed on the pit of the ſtomach. The hurry that there is, eſpecially amongſt the lower claſſes of people, in putting the dead into the ground, muſt have been obſerved by all.—Thoſe who have come from Europe, cannot fail to have been ſtruck with horror at it.—This is a ſubject in which all are intereſted: to this ſtate of ſuſpended animation we are all liable, however free we may individually think ourſelves from it. To whomſoever of us it may happen, it were better for him that he were out of the reach of man, than in the houſe of his moſt affectionate friend.—But I will not ſuppoſe a ſuggeſtion of individual riſk neceſſary to excite an intereſt in my ſubject, in a community abounding with benevolent characters, and profeſſing a religion, which, in order the more fully to enforce on us the duties we owe to each other, teaches us to regard all mankind as our brethren. There is one conſideration that muſt operate with peculiar force on the minds of the pious; that is, the probable reformation that would take place in thoſe who might recover from a ſtate ſo nearly approaching to death. The proſpect of being in any way inſtrumental to a happy change in the eternal ſtate of a fellow creature, cannot but have great weight with thoſe whoſe views of happineſs are fixed upon another life.

I hope, I truſt, I pray, that it may not be long before ſocieties, upon a ſimilar plan as that of the "Royal Humane Society" of London, will be common amongſt us.—More active meaſures would then be purſued, for the aſcertainment of caſes of ſuſpended animation, and for the reflexation of thoſe la-bouring under it. And I am not without hopes, that in the mean time, extracts may be offered by others, who have a better opportunity of examining and ſelecting from the tranſactions than I have, containing directions for thoſe ends, that may be proper to be generally recommended.—My preſent aim extends little farther than to the prevention of miſchief. The extracts which will be ſubjoined from this invaluable book, when the weight of authority is duly conſidered, will ſuffer a doubt to remain on the mind of no reflecting man, reſpecting the frequent exiſtence of a ſtate of ſuſpended animation. Of the difficulty of diſcriminating, between real and apparent death, there is no leſs doubt. However ſmall and imperceptible the remains of life may be, we know that we cannot be guiltleſs, in doing any thing that may have a tendency to extinguiſh it. Let me then implore you, at leaſt, to forbear from thoſe habits, by which unqueſtionably but too many lives have already been loſt. Avoid every meaſure by which the ſemblance of death may be turned into the reality. Let nothing be done, which can impede the return of breath, in thoſe under your care reſpectively, who may appear to be dead. Let them be kept, in all reſpects, in ſuch a ſituation as may be moſt favourable to re-animation, and every circumſtance attended to that can be conducive to that end: until the ſafety of thoſe about them, which ought never to be loſt ſight of, requires that it ſhould be otherwiſe. The attendance of a phyſician you will ſee the neceſſity of, after having read the extracts. The obſtacle that I have the greateſt apprehenſions of, is from the prevalent idea of the neceſſity of laying out the body in a ſhort time, and the manner of proceeding in the doing of it. To thoſe who may feel an objection to the trouble and expenſe of ſending after a phyſician, on what they deem a needleſs errand, I muſt remark, that if it turn out ſo, all trouble and all expenſe on their friend's account is about to ceaſe; and that the recollection of having been thus cautious, may be a ſubject of conſolation to them, for the remainder of their lives. I muſt now entreat the aid of thoſe who are bleſt with influence in ſociety, in endeavouring to diſpel thoſe noxious prejudices that prevail amongſt us, and eradicating the habits that are the conſequence of them. Let none ſuch, as, in their own minds, feel the propriety of uſing theſe precautions, ſatisfy themſelves with reſolving to adopt them in caſes that may come under their immediate care—they conſider not the obſtacles that they may have to encounter in the doing of it, in the preſent turn of thinking. It may happen to them to have the deareſt friends under their care in places where they may find impediments to every meaſure they may with to purſue. To the taſk of duly impreſſing the public mind, I feel my own inequality. A ſenſe of duty has been my only motive for this addreſs.—Let thoſe who are better qualified, and who view the ſubject in the ſame light that I do, anſwer to themſelves the keeping ſilence upon it.

The extracts that I ſhall ſubmit may not all be applicable to the purpoſe that I have expreſſed myſelf as having more immediately in view, but, for the moſt part, it will be found that they are no farther otherwiſe, than as the object of the inſtitution, from the tranſactions of which they are ſelected, aim at a higher degree of utility. And it muſt be granted that any argument that can be uſed to enforce the duty of taking *active measures to reſtore ſuſpended life*, may be ſtill more forcibly uſed againſt any line of conduct which has a tendency to deſtroy it. It is hoped that theſe extracts may beget in the humane a deſire not only to be intimately acquainted with the tranſactions of this ſociety themſelves, but for the general diffuſion of the knowledge of them. I am happy to add that in the courſe of this addreſs, I have received information from a friend that directions perfectly clear and diſtinct, and applying to all caſes of ſuſpended animation from whatever cauſe ariſing, are publiſhed together with the accumulated facts of the year, annually in London, on the general meeting of the ſociety. Theſe muſt be in the hands of ſome amongſt us. In whoſe hands ſoever they may be, I truſt they will joyfully grant the public the benefit of them. I ſhall now proceed to ſubmit the extracts which I have taken from the 1ſt volume of the tranſactions of the Royal Humane Society, firſt concluding what I have to ſay with this caution. The Society have ſpecified certain complaints, wherein ſuſpended animation is to be apprehended. It may be by many inferred that in caſes that are not ſpecified precautions are needleſs.—There are various conſiderations that might be brought to obviate ſuch a concluſion and againſt being actuated by it. The following

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1805. [No. 2278.

ELAM VILLE BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
in North-Kingstown.
CLASS THE SECOND.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars; to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the public the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
		Dollars,		1400
200 *Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,*				200
1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are				1600

The prizes subject to no deduction.

All the Prizes to be paid in cash, 60 days after the drawing is completed.—Those prizes not demanded within 6 months, will be deemed as generously given for the benefit of the Bridge.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*

North-Kingstown, Nov. 27, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-house with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thames-street,*

A COMPLETE Assortment of English Watches, and one box English Fowling-Pieces, of a superior quality.

Newport, 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the second Monday of August last, commissioners of the insolvent estate of *Jesse Larkin*, of South-Kingstown aforesaid, an Insolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said *Jesse Larkin*, that they send in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, at the house of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingstown, on the second Tuesday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the house of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the second Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by said act.

GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 26, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the First Congregational Church, or Meeting-House in Newport, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money, in which such *Pews* are assessed or taxed, for repairing said House, that unless such Tax or Taxes are discharged, within Three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction for that purpose: agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*

SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,

LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of Connecticut River.—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, and other conveniences.—The best recommendation of the FARMS will be an actual view of them.—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOEL ROOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th. 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of *Ezekiel Gardner*, late of North-Kingstown, in the state of Rhode-Island and county of Washington, Esq. deceased, have taken upon themselves that Trust, and given bonds as the law directs; and all persons, having any demands upon the estate of the said Ezekiel Gardner, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

EZEKIEL GARDNER,
OLIVER GARDNER, } *Exec'rs.*

North Kingstown, Nov. 18, 1805.

To SEAMEN.

Just received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere)

The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the West-India Islands; with the different passages, and plans of the principal harbours, &c. The Spanish Maine, Coast of Guayana, Island of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Mississippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewise for those who are not acquainted with the Use of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
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Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coast of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Isle to Essequibo, including the Island and Banks of Newfoundland, the West-India Islands, and all the Islands on the Coast. With particular Directions for sailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things necessary to be known in Navigation.—Likewise necessary Directions for those who are not fully acquainted with the Use of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, published in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The last edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables necessary to be used with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a dumber of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

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90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 1, 1805.

CHARLES C HOSKINS & CO.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Store No. 112 & 15, *Thames-Street, where they offer for Sale,*

FIFTY barrels superfine Flour
50 do. prime Beef
7 Tons Hemp
Russia Duck
Ravens Do.
Russia Sheetings
Bar-Iron
Sheet-Lead
Tar—Pitch—and Turpentine
Ship-Chandlery and Crockery.

ALSO—a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov 8, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-Street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters,
On WEDNESDAY the 11th *day of December next,*

THE Schooner MONONGAHELA FARMER, now laying at *Barton's* Wharf; burthen 100 48-95ths Tons, 4 years old—with all her Tackle, as per Inventory—which may be seen at SAMUEL and JOSHUA LOPEZ's Auction-Room.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES PERRY,

FOURTEEN Hundred bushels of best Turk's-Island SALT, at Store, NO. 2, on his Wharf.—Where may be had, Storage for all kinds of GOODS—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

From the United States' Gazette.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

TO THE HUMANE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE been highly gratified by looking over a volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Humane Society" of London.—The benefits which have already and may still farther be received from this benevolent institution entitle them to the gratitude of all mankind—to men, such as they must be, the most acceptable manifestation of it would be to follow their godlike example. That this has been done in so few instances in the United States, I can attribute, to nothing but the limited knowledge that we have of the existence of such transactions.—Surely the citizens of the United States would be behind no people upon earth in encouraging amongst them institutions from north to south, which have for their object the rescuing their helpless fellow-creatures from the jaws of death. Why are not these transactions to be found in our book stores? It is an institution which could not fail to be favoured by every thinking man in every class of the community could the transactions be but generally known.

The main object, however, of this address is not to call your attention to the demand for such institutions amongst us, though it would be to me a subject of unceasing happiness for the remainder of my life, if it were to be effectual to that end, I had before read enough on the subject of suspended animation, to view with horror the precipitancy of our measures in cases of death happening amongst us. That there have been instances of suspended animation from various causes, is too well attested to admit of dispute—how numerous those causes may be, probably, the best physicians cannot decide.

Amongst the learned, a criterion on which to rely, in the ascertainment of the difference between real and apparent death, is found a question of great difficulty. With us this fact is for the most part left to be decided by the most ignorant of human beings; beings that are no less careless than ignorant, to say nothing of the circumstance of the cover, which the precipitate measures usually adopted, offer to those who may be actuated by the most diabolical views in their proceedings.—A person is no sooner reported to be dead, than the physician turns his back; he thinks it unnecessary even to take a view of the body, and, without one single caution, leaves him to be treated in the way that may seem best to those about him.—They indeed but too often begin their proceedings at an earlier date. To a reflecting man what can be more shocking, than the habit that is said to prevail, of snatching the pillow from under the head of a person gasping for breath? and that, for the most part, perhaps in less than one hour, every chance of recovery, in case of suspended animation, is cut off, when he is laid out, if not before. The vital spark must be strong indeed to remain when every step that is taken is against it. The head is lowered, the mouth is closed, the arms are pinioned, and a weight (a plate of salt) is placed on the pit of the stomach. The hurry that there is, especially amongst the lower classes of people, in putting the dead into the ground, must have been observed by all.—Those who have come from Europe, cannot fail to have been struck with horror at it.—This is a subject in which all are interested: to this state of suspended animation we are all liable, however free we may individually think ourselves from it. To whomsoever of us it may happen, it were better for him that he were out of the reach of man, than in the house of his most affectionate friend.—But I will not suppose a suggestion of individual risk necessary to excite an interest in my subject, in a community abounding with benevolent characters, and professing a religion, which, in order the more fully to enforce on us the duties we owe to each other, teaches us to regard all mankind as our brethren. There is one consideration that must operate with peculiar force on the minds of the pious; that is, the probable reformation that would take place in those who might recover from a state so nearly approaching to death. The prospect of being in any way instrumental to a happy change in the eternal state of a fellow creature, cannot but have great weight with those whose views of happiness are fixed upon another life.

I hope, I trust, I pray, that it may not be long before societies, upon a similar plan as that of the "Royal Humane Society" of London, will be common amongst us.—More active measures would then be pursued, for the ascertainment of cases of suspended animation, and for the restoration of those labouring under it. And I am not without hopes, that in the mean time, extracts may be offered by others, who have a better opportunity of examining and selecting from the transactions than I have, containing directions for those ends, that may be proper to be generally recommended.—My present aim extends little farther than to the prevention of mischief. The extracts which will be subjoined from this invaluable book, when the weight of authority is duly considered, will suffer a doubt to remain on the mind of no reflecting man, respecting the frequent existence of a state of suspended animation. Of the difficulty of discriminating, between real and apparent death, there is no less doubt. However small and imperceptible the remains of life may be, we know that we cannot be guiltless, in doing any thing that may have a tendency to extinguish it. Let me then implore you, at least, to forbear from those habits, by which unquestionably but too many lives have already been lost. Avoid every measure by which the semblance of death may be turned into the reality. Let nothing be done, which can impede the return of breath, in those under your care respectively, who may appear to be dead. Let them be kept, in all respects, in such a situation as may be most favourable to re-animation, and every circumstance attended to that can be conducive to that end: until the safety of those about them, which ought never to be lost sight of, requires that it should be otherwise. The attendance of a physician you will see the necessity of, after having read the extracts. The obstacle that I have the greatest apprehensions of, is from the prevalent idea of the necessity of laying out the body in a short time, and the manner of proceeding in the doing of it. To those who may feel an objection to the trouble and expense of sending after a physician, on what they deem a needless errand, I must remark, that if it turn out so, all trouble and all expense on their friend's account is about to cease; and that the recollection of having been thus cautious, may be a subject of consolation to them, for the remainder of their lives. I must now entreat the aid of those who are blest with influence in society, in endeavouring to dispel those noxious prejudices that prevail amongst us, and eradicating the habits that are the consequence of them. Let none such, as, in their own minds, feel the propriety of using these precautions, satisfy themselves with resolving to adopt them in cases that may come under their immediate care—they consider not the obstacles that they may have to encounter in the doing of it, in the present turn of thinking. It may happen to them to have the dearest friends under their care in places where they may find impediments to every measure they may wish to pursue. To the task of duly impressing the public mind, I feel my own inequality. A sense of duty has been my only motive for this address.—Let those who are better qualified, and who view the subject in the same light that I do, answer to themselves the keeping silence upon it.

The extracts that I shall submit may not all be applicable to the purpose that I have expressed myself as having more immediately in view, but, for the most part, it will be found that they are no farther otherwise, than as the object of the institution, from the transactions of which they are selected, aim at a higher degree of utility. And it must be granted that any argument that can be used to enforce the duty of taking *active measures to restore suspended life*, may be still more forcibly used against any line of conduct which has a tendency to destroy it. It is hoped that these extracts may beget in the humane a desire not only to be intimately acquainted with the transactions of this society themselves, but for the general diffusion of the knowledge of them. I am happy to add that in the course of this address, I have received information from a friend that directions perfectly clear and distinct, and applying to all cases of suspended animation from whatever cause arising, are published together with the accumulated facts of the year, annually in London, on the general meeting of the society. These must be in the hands of some amongst us. In whose hands soever they may be, I trust they will joyfully grant the public the benefit of them. I shall now proceed to submit the extracts which I have taken from the 1st volume of the transactions of the Royal Humane Society, first concluding what I have to say with this caution. The Society have specified certain complaints, wherein suspended animation is to be apprehended. It may be by many inferred that in cases that are not specified precautions are needless.—There are various considerations that might be brought to obviate such a conclusion and against being actuated by it. The following

I hope will be sufficient. That it is presupposing limits to have been ascertained without the support of reason or authority. Perhaps there are no cases in which it would formerly have been thought less necessary to have guarded against the existence of suspended animation than in some of those that are now specified as cases wherein it is particularly necessary to do so. That even if it were ascertained that the danger was confined to the cases specified (speaking of cases of natural death) we are even liable to mistakes, as to the disorders by which people are carried off, and, that by being guided by the inference alluded to, it must often happen that the precautions would be neglected in the cases specified, in which we were ready to acknowledge that we ought to attend to them, and that at worst the precautions can only be superfluous, if they can be called superfluous; when the reflection of having observed them, may be a source of so much comfort however unavailing.

A. B.

EXTRACTS.

1st. Incessantly and uniformly our labours have been directed in order to apprise all ranks of people of the extreme danger of immediately and rashly extending the pallid corse on the bed of death, when the trembling pulse ceases to beat, the eye to contract, and respiration to go forward.—Page 435.

2d. The popular idea, that life quits the body in an aerial form, at the instant respiration ceases, has introduced dangerous errors. And it is painful to reflect, that the mere semblance of death has too often been mistaken for reality, in which state the hapless victim has been consigned to the grave.—These unfortunate and dreadful events should awaken caution, and repress that inconsiderate hurry, which you so justly censure of laying out the dead and precipitating the funeral ceremonies.—Page 337.

3d. The Birmingham Humane Society have likewise addressed the public on this important and interesting subject, in the following philanthropic observation, "It is *particularly* recommended *to all persons* not to lay out bodies, and abandon their relatives as dead upon the first disappearance of the signs of life: but in all such cases to have them examined by some physician, surgeon or apothecary, before they are inclosed *in the coffin**."—Page 482.

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Baron de Hupsch, and Dr. A. Fothergill in their judicious and philanthropic publications on suspended animation, observe, "that this matter is of the utmost importance; it is indubitably worthy of the most serious regard and attention, and the more so as every man, whether prince or peasant, may be exposed to the alarming and dreadful consequences of a premature death.—The learned Baron is of opinion, that "of one hundred persons apparently dead, and precipitately interred, ten of them at least may be restored to life, their friends and their country!" Page 483.

5th. If we for a moment contemplate the dreadful and horrid situation of a human being, in every respect like ourselves, *not really dead*, only oppressed by some disease that assumes the appearance of the grim tyrant, hurried to the grave and thus rashly precipitated ** into the arms of death; can we too highly appreciate the acquisition of that, which delivers us from the fear of experiencing a similar *catastrophe*, a fear which surpasses even the fear of death itself? If the preservation, of the lives of our fellow creatures be a primary duty, enjoined to us by the concurring dictates of *Reason, Religion and Humanity*; can we reflect on the vast numbers of the human beings, that have been sacrificed *in all ages and in all countries* and not feel the utmost remorse and the most poignant regret? Introduction 9 10.

6th. The custom of *hastily* laying out the persons supposed to be dead and *rashly* interring the same, has been opposed by men of learning and philanthropy, in this and other countries. The testimony of learned authors, and the attestations of living evidences, have proved that many who were *consigned* to the grave, were possessed of *the vital principle*. It is a sad and melancholy, but notorious truth, that mankind have remained almost invincibly attached to this custom, engendered by *ignorance*, and nursed by *superstition*. Their prejudices may have yielded in the closets of the speculative, to the demonstrations of reason and sense: the practice of men has been little altered. Theory might have been changed, but the question was still unregarded by the scientific, as well as the unthinking uninformed—each reflecting with little concern, if not absolute indifference, in spite of the many interesting deductions, and very important reflections it contained. However, as the auspicious era seems now to be arrived, wherein men, as awakening from a dream, begin seriously to weigh the great magnitude of the object presented to them or rather forced upon their notice by the fatal effects of their long neglect of it, we shall proceed to the subject itself, hoping that our readers will deliberately consider, and put in practice, the cautions and directions that follow, as they regard their own lives, as well as those of their fellow creatures.

The writer hopes that this interesting address, dictated by motives of humanity and philanthropy, will have its due weight with the public, since from a proper attention to the following observations, children may be restored to their parents, parents to their children, husbands to their wives, friends to friends, and the most valuable members of the community restored to complete the circle of social intercourse and happiness.

* How proper it is that this caution should be extended to the laying out or doing any act that might preclude a chance of recovery.

** What in particular must be the feelings of a man who had possessed influence which he had neglected to use in opposition to the prevailing customs, when placed in this horrid situation?

ANIMATION PRESERVED AND RESTORED.

In apoplexies, trances, syncope, and fits, which, often arising from sudden and violent agitations of the mind, terminate in apparent death, the return of life may be every now and then effected by the Humane Society's resuscitative process, and the attendance of skilful practitioners.

Convulsions, spasmodick affections, &c. have caused an immense number of infants and young children, &c. to be rashly and prematurely supposed in a lifeless state, so as to be committed to the grave. It is a pleasing truth at this time to declare, that, in consequence of *Lectures on Suspended Animation, a great number of the infant race have been restored to life.*

On opium or spirits producing a state of torpor and insensibility, and the appearances of death, immediate judicious advice may rescue numbers from an untimely grave.—See several cases of resuscitation in the reports of this institution for the years 1787, '88, and '89.

Persons advanced in life, or in earlier years, if the constitution has been much injured by intemperance, &c. in consequence of sudden and profuse evacuations, often become so debilitated as to fall into syncope, or an apparent state of death. In some of these instances, the Humane Society's judicious plan, instantaneously applied by the faculty, has proved successful, and happily brought about sensibility and citability.

The confluent small pox, nervous and malignant fevers, and all acute diseases inducing extensive debility of the system, have often terminated in a state, which bears so close an affinity to that of death, as to deceive the attendants relatives, &c. who have too hastily exposed the body to the cold air, and sent for the undertaker; whereas, it would be more humane in future, on the first suspension of vitality, to consult the family practitioner, as the immediate succours of the medical art would often be productive of the return of life.

The circumstances in which morbid states of the system may be productive of the semblance and appearance of vital extinction, or death, have been minutely described; it is therefore hoped that motives of humanity and natural affection will so far prevail as to induce parents, relatives and friends, to consult the faculty on the first approach of such fallacious and deceptive kinds of death, which arise in consequence of apoplexy, syncope, trances, small pox, fevers, &c. &c. as by prudent conduct, immediate attention, and medical skill, the most valuable lives may be preserved.

The medical Society of New Castle, in their proposal for the recovery of persons apparently dead, observe—"We cannot, at "this time, help entering a caution against "the hasty and destructive custom of im-"mediately laying out persons supposed to "be dead.—In great sinking and depression "of the strength, especially towards the end "of acute diseases, patients frequently lie "in a state resembling death."—If the bed clothes be removed, the heat on which the vital principle depends will soon be dispelled, and consequently the spark of life be destroyed.—Page 478, 79, 80, 81, 82.

7th. The arts and modes of destroying human life have been cultivated from the first ages of the world.—The ingenuity, the industry, the wealth the science of mankind, have been lavished on the improvement and perfection of these horrid arts.—It is to be earnestly hoped, that the zeal and ardour manifested *by all ranks*, to promote the life saving views of the society, may tend to vindicate human nature, and evince to the indignant satyrist of human actions, or the rigid censor of human manners, that *man is far more active and zealous to save than destroy his fellow men.*

8th. In these humane exertions of exalted philanthrophy the clergy have come forward, as the zealous advocates of such admirable institutions, which are founded in a more eminent degree, perhaps, than any other establishments, on the exercise of that virtue, which constitutes the primary and essential duty of christianity.—By their benevolent efforts the veil of superstition has been in a great measure removed; and the way has been paved for a general reception of the great and important truth in the minds of all ranks and descriptions, of all ages and conditions, of the *practicability of restoring life.*—Page 435.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 5, 1805.

CAPTURE OF THE SHIP ESTHER.

THE British transport ship Minorca, and the British Merchant ship Esther, Capt. Irving, two of the convoy which sailed a few days since with the Petrel, arrived off the Bar on Saturday afternoon, and took pilots, both ships having sprung a leak. No sooner had the ships got pilots, than they were discovered by the French privateer, which has been cruising off this port for these 2 or 3 days past, who immediately made for them with her sweeps, on coming within reach the ships opened their fire upon the privateer, when she hauled her wind for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. They continued near each other all night, and a gun was now and then fired on each side; at day-light on Sunday morning they again commenced their firing which was kept up till eight o'clock, within hearing of the pilot boats. The two ships were seen last evening standing in for the bar; and the privateer at a short distance from them; and it is supposed from this circumstance that she has not succeeded in capturing either of them.

The privateer is not the same which engaged the Petrel, but another schooner, lately from Barracoa; it is believed she is called the Creole. The famous Capt. Ross, an American, who was lately off this port in the privateer Regulator, is on board of her.

The ship Esther mounts 22 guns, and has about 40 men; the transport has about 35 men, and mounts 12 large carronades; but as both ships were in a very leaky condition, and the wind light, it would not be surprising if the privateer should succeed in capturing one or both of them, as she is represented as being a very warm vessel, and has upwards of 100 men.

NOVEMBER 6.

We yesterday mentioned the return of the British ships Minorca and Esther, and their having been engaged by the French privateer now cruising off this port. As we expected, she has captured the Esther.—It seems that the two ships had succeeded in keeping off the privateer until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the privateer carried the Esther after a sharp contest of fifteen or twenty minutes; the Minorca immediately bore away for the bar, and arrived and anchored in the Roads last evening. The privateer stood off to the eastward with her prize. The Esther has on board a valuable cargo of sugars, &c.

When the Minorca first saw the privateer, on Sunday last, the pilots were on board her in their skiff, and a young man (mate of the Northumberland, lately lost on the bar, and who had taken passage in the Minorca) fearful that the ship might be taken, put his chest, containing his little all, on board the skiff, to be carried on board the pilot-boat for safety, but the Frenchmen were not to be evaded thus; they saw the transaction and dispatched a boat's crew for the booty—they boarded the pilot boat, broke open the chest, and rifled it of its contents, amounting to about 300 dollars in specie, his watch, cloaths, &c. for which they gave the pilots a receipt.

The Charleston Times, adds, that after the Frenchmen boarded the Esther, they were kept at bay for nearly twenty minutes by the ship's crew; but Capt. Irving being severely wounded in the thigh, and having five of his men killed, ordered the colours to be struck, and retired to his cabin. Mr. Lowdon the 3d mate, after having hauled down the colours, was coming forward, when he was shot and thrown overboard. Four of the privateersmen then followed Capt. Irving into the cabin, where he was shot and most cruelly mangled, and his body was thrown over the side before life was extinct.—Mr. Edwards the 2d mate, a fine young man, while in the act of supporting his dying captain in his arms, was stabbed in several places with a small sword, and otherwise so severely cut in his head, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. By this time the residue of the crew were driven below—when the Frenchmen, having complete possession of the ship, the inhuman monster, ROSS, (the leader of the privateersmen, and an American) ordered the prisoners to be brought on deck, and put to death. This being remonstrated against by some of the privateersmen, he ordered them to fire upon them, when several muskets were discharged into the hatchway, which killed the carpenter, and mortally wounded two seamen, who have since died.

The privateer is called the Creole, mounts six guns of different caliber; is commanded by one Pierre Burgman; and had on board at the commencement of the action, 111 men. They state their loss to be six killed—seven severely wounded, and a number missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned.

The wounded Englishmen were yesterday put on board one of our pilot boats. Two of the seamen died before she reached town. Mr. Ashton the first mate, died on board at the wharf; one poor fellow died while they were conveying him to the hospital. Two seamen at the hospital, and thirteen others, are so dreadfully cut up, that it is supposed only two of the number can possibly recover.

The captain of the privateer was wounded in the fleshy part of his arm by a musket ball, and Ross slightly in the wrist. They were both knocked overboard, but succeeded in regaining the privateer.

We are sorry to state that three of the seamen (a Venetian and two Portuguese) belonging to the Esther, have entered on board the privateer, notwithstanding they had stood to their quarters and behaved well during the action.

The privateer has gone off with the Esther. She was a fine ship, and had on board a valuable cargo of Sugars, &c.; but being in a leaky condition, doubts are entertained of her reaching port—She made 16 inches of water per hour.

November 14.

The French privateer Creole, after convoying the Esther into St. Mary's, has returned to cruize off our bar.—When she hove in sight yesterday, the Adams frigate immediately gave chace to her—and when the pilots left the bar last evening, the frigate was close up with the privateer.—The American commander, however, is so limited in his instructions, that he can merely examine the legality of her commission, and prevent her from committing depredations, within three miles of our coast.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, NOV. 22.

MORE CONFUSION.

The Court of Appeals have decided, that the Lottery for the benefit of William and Mary College, should be re-drawn.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 28.

The French ex-General MOREAU, celebrated as the greatest military character of the present age, arrived in town on Sunday evening. At the review yesterday, he was dressed as a private citizen, in a plain suit of blue, and a round hat, with his hair cropped. He is about the middle stature, but stout made, and is aged about 40. He has an uncommonly expressive and commanding countenance. The General has taken up his quarters with General Stevens—and it gives us pleasure to hear that he has received the most marked attention and civility from our most respectable citizens.

The anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British troops in 1783, was yesterday celebrated by the military with unusual splendor. The different corps of uniformed volunteers who paraded on this occasion, acquitted themselves with honour, and received the approbation of Gen. Moreau, who passed them in review in company with Gen. Stevens.

After the military duties, the Officers retired to Levett's Hotel, where they partook of an elegant dinner, given as a compliment to Gen. Moreau.

The corporation of the city also gave their usual dinner on the occasion.

November 28.

It having been announced in the prints that General Moreau would appear at the Theatre last evening, the house was filled at an early hour, in expectation of seeing him. Near the close of the play he politely made his appearance, attended by General Morton and General Stevens. The house resounded with the customary marks of applause, which were repeated three times. He was dressed as at the review, in a plain suit, with his hair, as before, without powder. The expression of his countenance is grave and placid, and his manners altogether simple and unostentacious. It is easy to conceive that a great and successful general of such an appearance and character, was indeed idolized by his army.—If all accounts we have seen are to be credited, when Moreau left France, he was the most popular man in it.

He was escorted across Powles Hook Ferry in the Governor's Island Barge, by Gen. Morton and Gen. Stevens and their suites.

We are informed in too direct a manner to leave room to doubt it, that the French Minister at Washington wrote to a French public agent here, desiring that he would use his influence that no attentions public or private should be shewn Gen. Moreau on his appearance in our city. Can it be believed that the French government itself could betray such a poverty of spirit as to address a note officially to the American administration to the same purport? Can it be believed that the American administration had the servile complaisance, I should rather say the infinite meanness to comply with this insolent request and to order letters to be written to the Magistrate of our city, or to the Officers of the United States residing here, accordingly? But they might have saved themselves the trouble, for the result has shewn, that whatever lengths the administration may go in their cringing to a foreign power, the people are not yet to be restrained on such an occasion, from following the dictates of their own generous emotions. I hope that whenever this shall cease to be the case, we shall only allow that we ought to be perfectly silent about our *Independence.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 30.

Although we hear of no other party being engaged in the war, except France, and the

I hope will be sufficient. That it is presupposing limits to have been ascertained without the support of reason or authority. Perhaps there are no cases in which it would formerly have been thought less necessary to have guarded against the existence of suspended animation than in some of those that are now specified as cases wherein it is particularly necessary to do so. That even if it were ascertained that the danger was confined to the cases specified (speaking of cases of natural death) we are even liable to mistakes, as to the disorders by which people are carried off, and, that by being guided by the inference alluded to, it must often happen that the precautions would be neglected in the cases specified, in which we were ready to acknowledge that we ought to attend to them, and that at worst the precautions can only be superfluous, if they can be called superfluous; when the reflection of having observed them, may be a source of so much comfort however unavailing.

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** What in particular must be the feelings of a man who had possessed influence which he had neglected to use in opposition to the prevailing customs, when placed in this horrid situation?

ANIMATION PRESERVED AND RESTORED.

In apoplexies, trances, syncope, and fits, which, often arising from sudden and violent agitations of the mind, terminate in apparent death, the return of life may be every now and then effected by the Humane Society's resuscitative process, and the attendance of skilful practitioners.

Convulsions, spasmodick affections, &c. have caused an immense number of infants and young children, &c. to be rashly and prematurely supposed in a lifeless state, so as to be committed to the grave. It is a pleasing truth at this time to declare, that, in consequence of *Lectures on Suspended Animation, a great number of the infant race have been restored to life.*

On opium or spirits producing a state of torpor and insensibility, and the appearances of death, immediate judicious advice may rescue numbers from an untimely grave.—See several cases of resuscitation in the reports of this institution for the years 1787, '88, and '89.

Persons advanced in life, or in earlier years, if the constitution has been much injured by intemperance, &c. in consequence of sudden and profuse evacuations, often become so debilitated as to fall into syncope, or an apparent state of death. In some of these instances, the Humane Society's judicious plan, instantaneously applied by the faculty, has proved successful, and happily brought about sensibility and citability.

The confluent small pox, nervous and malignant fevers, and all acute diseases inducing extensive debility of the system, have often terminated in a state, which bears so close an affinity to that of death, as to deceive the attendants relatives, &c. who have too hastily exposed the body to the cold air, and sent for the undertaker; whereas, it would be more humane in future, on the first suspension of vitality, to consult the family practitioner, as the immediate succours of the medical art would often be productive of the return of life.

The circumstances in which morbid states of the system may be productive of the semblance and appearance of vital extinction, or death, have been minutely described; it is therefore hoped that motives of humanity and natural affection will so far prevail as to induce parents, relatives and friends, to consult the faculty on the first approach of such fallacious and deceptive kinds of death, which arise in consequence of apoplexy, syncope, trances, small pox, fevers, &c. &c. as by prudent conduct, immediate attention, and medical skill, the most valuable lives may be preserved.

The medical Society of New Castle, in their proposal for the recovery of persons apparently dead, observe—"We cannot, at "this time, help entering a caution against "the hasty and destructive custom of im-"mediately laying out persons supposed to "be dead.—In great sinking and depression "of the strength, especially towards the end "of acute diseases, patients frequently lie "in a state resembling death."—If the bed clothes be removed, the heat on which the vital principle depends will soon be dispelled, and consequently the spark of life be destroyed.—Page 478, 79, 80, 81, 82.

7th. The arts and modes of destroying human life have been cultivated from the first ages of the world.—The ingenuity, the industry, the wealth the science of mankind, have been lavished on the improvement and perfection of these horrid arts.—It is to be earnestly hoped, that the zeal and ardour manifested *by all ranks*, to promote the life saving views of the society, may tend to vindicate human nature, and evince to the indignant satyrist of human actions, or the rigid censor of human manners, that *man is far more active and studious to save than destroy his fellow men.*

8th. In these humane exertions of exalted philanthrophy the clergy have come forward, as the zealous advocates of such admirable institutions, which are founded in a more eminent degree, perhaps, than any other establishments, on the exercise of that virtue, which constitutes the primary and essential duty of christianity.—By their benevolent efforts the veil of superstition has been in a great measure removed; and the way has been paved for a general reception of the great and important truth in the minds of all ranks and descriptions, of all ages and conditions, of the *practicability of restoring life.*—Page 435.

BY THE MAILS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 5, 1805.

CAPTURE OF THE SHIP ESTHER.

THE British transport ship Minorca, and the British Merchant ship Esther, Capt. Irving, two of the convoy which sailed a few days since with the Petrel, arrived off the Bar on Saturday afternoon, and took pilots, both ships having sprung a leak. No sooner had the ships got pilots, than they were discovered by the French privateer, which has been cruising off this port for these 2 or 3 days past, who immediately made for them with her sweeps, on coming within reach the ships opened their fire upon the privateer, when she hauled her wind for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. They continued near each other all night, and a gun was now and then fired on each side; at day-light on Sunday morning they again commenced their firing which was kept up till eight o'clock, within hearing of the pilot boats. The two ships were seen last evening standing in for the bar; and the privateer at a short distance from them; and it is supposed from this circumstance that she has not succeeded in capturing either of them.

The privateer is not the same which engaged the Petrel, but another schooner, lately from Barracoa; it is believed she is called the Creole. The famous Capt. Ross, an American, who was lately off this port in the privateer Regulator, is on board of her.

The ship Esther mounts 22 guns, and has about 40 men; the transport has about 35 men, and mounts 12 large carronades; but as both ships were in a very leaky condition, and the wind light, it would not be surprising if the privateer should succeed in capturing one or both of them, as she is represented as being a very warm vessel, and has upwards of 100 men.

NOVEMBER 6.

We yesterday mentioned the return of the British ships Minorca and Esther, and their having been engaged by the French privateer now cruising off this port. As we expected, she has captured the Esther.—It seems that the two ships had succeeded in keeping off the privateer until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the privateer carried the Esther after a sharp contest of fifteen or twenty minutes; the Minorca immediately bore away for the bar, and arrived and anchored in the Roads last evening. The privateer stood off to the eastward with her prize. The Esther has on board a valuable cargo of sugars, &c.

When the Minorca first saw the privateer, on Sunday last, the pilots were on board her in their skiff, and a young man (mate of the Northumberland, lately lost on the bar, and who had taken passage in the Minorca) fearful that the ship might be taken, put his chest, containing his little all, on board the skiff, to be carried on board the pilot-boat for safety, but the Frenchmen were not to be evaded thus; they saw the transaction and dispatched a boat's crew for the booty—they boarded the pilot boat, broke open the chest, and rifled it of its contents, amounting to about 300 dollars in specie, his watch, cloaths, &c. for which they gave the pilots a receipt.

The Charleston Times, adds, that after the Frenchmen boarded the Esther, they were kept at bay for nearly twenty minutes by the ship's crew; but Capt. Irving being severely wounded in the thigh, and having five of his men killed, ordered the colours to be struck, and retired to his cabin. Mr. Lowdon the 3d mate, after having hauled down the colours, was coming forward, when he was shot and thrown overboard. Four of the privateersmen then followed Capt. Irving into the cabin, where he was shot and most cruelly mangled, and his body was thrown over the side before life was extinct.—Mr. Edwards the 2d mate, a fine young man, while in the act of supporting his dying captain in his arms, was stabbed in several places with a small sword, and otherwise so severely cut in his head, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. By this time the residue of the crew were driven below—when the Frenchmen, having complete possession of the ship, the inhuman monster, ROSS, (the leader of the privateersmen, and an American) ordered the prisoners to be brought on deck, and put to death. This being remonstrated against by some of the privateersmen, he ordered them to fire upon them, when several muskets were discharged into the hatchway, which killed the carpenter, and mortally wounded two seamen, who have since died.

The privateer is called the Creole, mounts six guns of different caliber; is commanded by one Pierre Burgman; and had on board at the commencement of the action, 111 men. They state their loss to be six killed—seven severely wounded, and a number missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned.

The wounded Englishmen were yesterday put on board one of our pilot boats. Two of the seamen died before she reached town. Mr. Ashton the first mate, died on board at the wharf; one poor fellow died while they were conveying him to the hospital. Two seamen at the hospital, and thirteen others, are so dreadfully cut up, that it is supposed only two of the number can possibly recover.

The captain of the privateer was wounded in the fleshy part of his arm by a musket ball, and Ross slightly in the wrist. They were both knocked overboard, but succeeded in regaining the privateer.

We are sorry to state that three of the seamen (a Venetian and two Portuguese) belonging to the Esther, have entered on board the privateer, notwithstanding they had stood to their quarters and behaved well during the action.

The privateer has gone off with the Esther. She was a fine ship, and had on board a valuable cargo of Sugars, &c.; but being in a leaky condition, doubts are entertained of her reaching port—She made 16 inches of water per hour.

November 14.

The French privateer Creole, after convoying the Esther into St. Mary's, has returned to cruize off our bar.—When she hove in sight yesterday, the Adams frigate immediately gave chace to her—and when the pilots left the bar last evening, the frigate was close up with the privateer.—The American commander, however, is so limited in his instructions, that he can merely examine the legality of her commission, and prevent her from committing depredations, within three miles of our coast.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, NOV. 22.

MORE CONFUSION.

The Court of Appeals have decided, that the Lottery for the benefit of William and Mary College, should be re-drawn.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 28.

The French ex-General MOREAU, celebrated as the greatest military character of the present age, arrived in town on Sunday evening. At the review yesterday, he was dressed as a private citizen, in a plain suit of blue, and a round hat, with his hair cropped. He is about the middle stature, but stout made, and is aged about 40. He has an uncommonly expressive and commanding countenance. The General has taken up his quarters with General Stevens—and it gives us pleasure to hear that he has received the most marked attention and civility from our most respectable citizens.

The anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British troops in 1783, was yesterday celebrated by the military with unusual splendor. The different corps of uniformed volunteers who paraded on this occasion, acquitted themselves with honour, and received the approbation of Gen. Moreau, who passed them in review in company with Gen. Stevens.

After the military duties, the Officers retired to Levett's Hotel, where they partook of an elegant dinner, given as a compliment to Gen. Moreau.

The corporation of the city also gave their usual dinner on the occasion.

November 28.

It having been announced in the prints that General Moreau would appear at the Theatre last evening, the house was filled at an early hour, in expectation of seeing him. Near the close of the play he politely made his appearance, attended by General Morton and General Stevens. The house resounded with the customary marks of applause, which were repeated three times. He was dressed as at the review, in a plain suit, with his hair, as before, without powder. The expression of his countenance is grave and placid, and his manners altogether simple and unostentacious. It is easy to conceive that a great and successful general of such an appearance and character, was indeed idolized by his army.—If all accounts we have seen are to be credited, when Moreau left France, he was the most popular man in it.

He was escorted across Powles Hook Ferry in the Governor's Island Barge, by Gen. Morton and Gen. Stevens and their suites.

We are informed in too direct a manner to leave room to doubt it, that the French Minister at Washington wrote to a French public agent here, desiring that he would use his influence that no attentions public or private should be shewn Gen. Moreau on his appearance in our city. Can it be believed that the French government itself could betray such a poverty of spirit as to address a note officially to the American administration to the same purport? Can it be believed that the American administration had the servile complaisance, I should rather say the infinite meanness to comply with this insolent request and to order letters to be written to the Magistrate of our city, or to the Officers of the United States residing here, accordingly? But they might have saved themselves the trouble, for the result has shewn, that whatever lengths the administration may go in their cringing to a foreign power, the people are not yet to be restrained on such an occasion, from following the dictates of their own generous emotions. I hope that whenever this shall cease to be the case, we shall only allow that we ought to be perfectly silent about our *Independence.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 30.

Although we hear of no other party being engaged in the war, except France, and the

confederate powers of Auſtria, Ruſſia and England, ſtill it is believed that not only Sweden, Denmark, and many of the minor States, in the circle of the Germanic empire, will join the confederacy; but that even Pruſſia will be brought to take a part againſt France.

However ſtrange it may ſeem to thoſe who have marked the lively intereſt which the Emperor Bonaparte and his miniſters have taken in the affairs of the Elector of Bavaria —the entrance into whoſe territories by the Auſtrian troops has been deemed a ſufficient cauſe of declared war on the part of France; it is aſſerted by the Britiſh Miniſterialiſts, for truth, that Bavaria is neither the *ally* nor the *friend* of France; but on the contrary has recently become the *ally* and *friend* of Auſtria, and of courſe the *enemy* of France; and that a ſon of the Elector had been detained an hoſtage in France, in conſequence of the treaty lately ſigned between his Electoral Highneſs, and the Head of the Empire!—Strange as it may ſeem, it is pronounced to be true! If true, it is ſtrange.

Fire!—On Saturday laſt, the Paper-Mills, in Dorcheſter, (owned by Mr. J. S. Boies, of Milton, and improved by Meſſrs. Tilleſton & Hollinſworth) was conſumed by fire, communicated from the funnel of a ſtove.—The entire damage is eſtimated at 6000 dollers—3 500 of which is loſt by Meſſrs. T. & H. their whole property.

Fire at St. Lucie.—Capt. Broomham, arrived at New-Haven from St. Lucie informs, that a dreadful fire happened at that place, about the 8th of October, and which, before the flames could be extinguiſhed, conſumed a great number of the principal ſtores in the town of Caſtree.

December 3.

Jamaica Trade.—We have been favored with a Proclamation by the Governor of Jamaica, dated on the 17th day of October laſt, for extending to the 30th of June, 1806, the permiſſion given for the importation, in neutral veſſels, of ſheep, hogs, poultry, ſmall live ſtock of all kinds, fruit, and all ſorts of fiſh, flour, corn, corn-meal, bread, rice, peas, beans, and lumber of every deſcription, and the exportation of rum and molaſſes. Any perſons attempting to introduce other articles than thoſe enumerated will have their veſſels ſeized.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1805.

☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our laſt.

Suspended Animation.—We this day preſent our readers with an article from the United States' Gazette upon the intereſting ſubject of ſuſpended animation, and the practicability in many inſtances, of reſtoring to life perſons apparently dead. It is a ſubject in which we are all intereſted, and we cannot but think that the editors of papers throughout the country would confer a favour upon their readers by giving it a place in their reſpective publications.

American Commerce.—Meaſures are taking, in our large commercial towns, for collecting liſts of veſſels which have been taken or detained by any of the belligerent powers, to be reported to Government, in order that they may be poſſeſſed of the neceſſary information to enable them to make a repreſentation to thoſe powers on a ſubject which, from the ſufferings of our commerce, can no longer be neglected. The National Intelligencer (the government paper, at Waſhington,) has ſuggeſted the meaſures that are to be taken againſt England to reſtrain her exceſſes: they are, to withdraw from her the bleſſings of our commerce; and many of the leading papers of the ſame party have alſo been preparing the public mind for the old, favorite meaſure of ſequeſtration of Britiſh property. Every one knows, that theſe are meaſures which cannot be carried into effect. How France and Spain are to be treated, is not yet divulged.

The United States frigate John Adams, Captain Shaw, in 49 days from Gibraltar, arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, the 20th ult.—The purſer informs, (ſays the Norfolk Herald, of the 22d ult.) that Lord Nelſon has taken the command of the Britiſh fleet off Cadiz, and that his inſtructions were to make an attempt to deſtroy the combined fleets, in Cadiz harbor; which, however deſperate, if there is a probability of ſucceſs, there is no doubt but he will attempt it.

A Baltimore paper, of the 27th ult. ſays, "We are informed, from authority which we have no reaſon to doubt, that orders were ſent to Lord Nelſon by the Britiſh government, about the latter end of September, to attack the combined fleets in Cadiz harbor, as ſoon as poſſible, no matter what the reſult might be." If ſo, we may ſhortly expect news of the firſt importance from that quarter.

An Ambaſſador from the Bey of Tunis has arrived in the United States, and brought a preſent of ſome Arabian Horſes for the Preſident. The Bey, having heard of Mr. Jefferſon's military exploits, undoubtedly concluded that at this particular criſis, when dangerous times are approaching, he could not furniſh a more ſuitable preſent than *fleet horſes.*—*Hudſon Balance.*

The following particulars of the maſſacre of the Dey of Algiers, and his Prime Miniſter, is given by Gen. Eaton. He ſays,

"That the Dey had rendered himſelf unpopular at Algiers, by the peace and feebleneſs of his adminiſtration. His cruiſers were idle in the port; the country was diſturbed by the diſſentions of a fanatic, who had viſited Mecca; and the city was deprived of its cuſtomary ſupplies.—The ſoldiers at length broke out into rebellion, and placed at their head a celebrated Captain of Algiers, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the capture of a Portugueſe ſhip. They remonſtrated with the Dey, and commanded him to leave the throne. To leave the throne in that country is the ſame as loſing his head. The Dey expoſtulated and reſiſted. But the ſoldiers were obſtinate, and the unfortunate Dey was forced to yield to their importunity. "*I care nothing* (ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to the inſurgents in the hall of audience,) *about the deſtiny which awaits me. I ſhall die contented. It is what many a younger and better man than myſelf has done before me. I ought in fact to rejoice that I have lived to ſee my preſent length of days. But I feel for my family; my children.*" "You know, cried they, into whoſe hands they will fall." The Dey diſmounted from his throne, and attended by his prime miniſter, approached the door of the hall, when they were immediately cut to pieces.—The regency was now offered to the Captain; but he prudently refuſed the dangerous honour. He told them that he was not at all verſed in the foreign relations of Algiers; nor did he know enough of the civil law to direct the adminiſtration of juſtice: The preſent diſturbances had ariſen partly from religion, and it was but proper that the reins of government ſhould be put into the hands of the Mufti.—"As for *my* part, ſaid the wary Mufti to the meſſenger who invited him to the throne. *my* thoughts are fixed upon another world. It is my office to perſuade and inſtruct, but not to command the people." But the ſoldiers were once more obſtinate in their reſolution, and Mufti was conducted to the palace of the Dey. "*Is it not much more becoming you, ſaid the elected Dey to the Captain of the inſurrection, to direct the affairs of government?* You *have an* arm"—"*True, ſaid the Captain, but you have a* head. *The head is more powerful than the arm because it directs it.*" At length this curious and ſingular contention was put an end to by a compromiſe, which attached them both to the adminiſtration. The Mufti was henceforth to be the Dey, and the Captain was to be placed at the head of the army. It is the opinion of Gen. Eaton, that this important revolution will render the regency of Algiers more moderate in its adminiſtration. All the Deys have hitherto been taken from the ſoldiers, and not from the prieſts. It is no doubt a fact univerſally admitted, that all ſuperſtitious eſtabliſhments, whilſt they debaſe the ſpirit have often contributed to ſoften the ferocity of their votaries."

General Eaton has been honoured with a public dinner at Richmond, Virginia. On the 18th ult. he was received with great cordiality at Waſhington.

The National Intelligencer ſays, a treaty has lately been concluded between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians—highly *advantageous* to the United States.—Yes, "*highly advantageous!*"—*Only* ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for *more* waſte land;—after being informed by Mr. Jefferſon, that before the *cheap* purchaſe of Louiſiana, we poſſeſſed "*a country, with room enough for our deſcendants to the hundredth and thouſandth generation.*"

The National Intelligencer ſtates, that an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is formed at Eaſton for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. Each member is to pay the annual ſum of two dollars, which is to conſtitute a fund for defraying the expences of the Society, and for medals and premiums. An example worthy of imitation in every part of the union.

By letters from England it appears to be well eſtabliſhed, that the Britiſh are determined to detain every American veſſel proceeding to Europe, which ſhall have on board any produce of an enemy's colony, imported into the *United States* in the *ſame veſſel* in which it is found, or exported by the *ſame perſon* who imported it.

A dreadful eruption of Mount Veſuvius occurred in the night of the 12th of Auguſt.—Many fields were over-run, and many houſes deſtroyed by the liquid fire; and we have not heard that the lava had ceaſed its deſtructive progreſs.

Horrible Murder!—On the night of the 18th ult. Abel Clemmons, at his place of reſidence, near Clarkſburgh, Virginia, under circumſtances of the moſt unprecedented cruelty, murdered his wife, and their eight ſmall children, the eldeſt about 12 years old, by ſtriking them on the head with an axe, "in the unſuſpecting moments of ſleep!"

Beſide the Members of the Government, there are at Waſhington, the new Tuniſian Miniſter, ſeveral Deputations from the Indian tribes; Mr. Burr, Chancellor Livingſton, General Dayton, Governor Hull, and ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed political characters.

Whatever contempt the federaliſts may have felt for the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferſon, they are now prepared, as they always have been, to ſupport ſuch meaſures of force and reſiſtance, as the common welfare ſhould require. The federaliſts have uniformly contended for the neceſſity and expediency of a navy; and have at all times, and in all places, declared that without a protecting force, the commerce of America, muſt become the prey of every nation. Their political opponents have purſued a different ſtep; and time and experience have been left umpires to decide the queſtion of policy between the two parties. Yielding to neceſſity, after a long ſtruggle againſt the light of reaſon and the experience of all time, the adminiſtration appears at length to be awakened to a ſenſe of the danger that ſurrounds them, and are looking round to ſee what can be done to retrieve the national character which they have wantonly ſacrificed, on their abſurd altars of "*Univerſal Philanthropy.*" We have ſeen nothing, however, as yet, to commend, or patroniſe; whenever we do, our utmoſt ſupport ſhall not be withheld. Whenever we diſcern a ſpirit of dignified patriotiſm, of open, manly, ingenuous reſentment, unmixed with national prejudices and party views; a ſpirit, that while demanding redreſs, and *threatening* chaſtiſement, for the many wrongs our country are daily ſuffering, ſhall prepare the phyſical means of enſuring redreſs, the adminiſtration, with Mr. Jefferſon, or any one elſe at its head, may reſt confidently aſſured, that every federal preſs in the Union will moſt cheerfully enliſt on its ſide, and be its warmeſt panegyriſts.

Boſton Gazette.

We have accounts from Cape-Francois as late as the 13th of October; in which no mention is made of an inſurrection then exiſting in St. Domingo.

DIED.—In this town, on the 4th inſt. Mrs. *Elizabeth H. Fryers*, widow of the late Mr. John Fryers, aged 51 years.

—At the Havanna, on the 3d ult. *Hanſon Hull*, ſon of the late Mr. Hanſon Hull, of this town, in the 17th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Dec. 6.

ENTERED,		*From*
Sloop Fame,	Juſtin,	New-York
Two-Siſters,	Clarke,	New-Providence
Hiram,	Brownell,	Charleſton
Ship Semiramis,	Malbone,	Havanna
Brig Diſpatch,	Shearman,	Ditto
Schooner Patty,	Borden,	Exuma
CLEARED,		*For*
Sch'r Wm. & Margaret	Lyndon,	Weſt-Indies
Sloop Fame,	Waldin,	New-York

SALES AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th Inſt. at 10 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at GARDNER & DEAN'S *Office, the following GOODS. to cloſe an Account, at a Credit of 2 and 4 Months*, viz.

TWELVE Pieces ſuperfine Broadcloth; 12 do ſecond do; 15 do. common do.; 30 pieces Flannels; 20 do. Baizes; 30 do. Coatings; 20 do. Velvets; 20 do. Ruſſells; 20 do. Caſſimeres; 50 do. Chintzes; 50 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs; 20 pieces brown Linens; 1 box of Hats; with a Variety of other Articles.

Newport, December 6, 1805.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, *On the 28th Inſt. at XI o'clock in the forenoon, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale,*

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, now occupied by Jeremiah Auſtin.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 12th mo. 6th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 79, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A NEW faſhion. handſome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit ſaid demands for ſettlement; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*

Newport, December 7, 1805.

WHEREAS SARAH VARS, Wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and has otherwiſe behaved in a very improper and unbecoming manner:—This is therefore to forbid all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

PELEG VARS.

Newport, Dec 7, 1805.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

For Drawing-Books; for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (at the loweſt New-York Caſh Prices) the following CHOICE BOOKS, *chiefly of the beſt London Editions, in superb Bindings, and many of them ornamented with Plates, finely engraved, viz.*

ACERBI's (Joſeph) Travels, through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, 2 vol 4to. calf gilt, illuſtrated with ſeventeen elegant engravings.

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The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague; including her correſpondence, Poems and Eſſays lately publiſhed by permiſſion from her genuine papers; to which is prefixed the Life of the author, by Mr Dalloway, 5 vols. 12mo.—*A work of the higheſt reputation.*

Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition*, 4 vols 8vo.

Robertſon's hiſtory of North and South-America: comprehending a ſuccinct account of Virginia and New-England, 4 vols. 8vo a new edition, being the 10th.—*The numerous editions through which this very valuable and important work has paſſed, and the avidity with which it is yet read, are proofs of its ſuperior excellence—The ſtyle poſſeſſes the peculiar felicity of elegance combined with hiſtoric dignity, and of perſpicuity, without tediouſness of detail.*

Moore's Travels in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, 4 vols. 12mo.—This acute obſerver of Men and Manners, delights while he inſtructs; and often conveys more knowledge of national cuſtoms and peculiarities by an amuſing anecdote, than others by a laboured diſſertation.

Alſo Juſt Received, and for Sale as above, the following American Publications, viz.

Volney's Ruins; a new and elegant edition, 2 vols. 12mo.

Little's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Low's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Burns's Poems, with his life and character, 1 vol. 12mo.

Cameon's minor Poems and Sonnets; tranſlated from the original Portugueſe, by Viſcount Strangford, with Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.

Moore's Anacreon, 1 vol. 8vo. and 2 vols. 12mo.

Campbell's Pleaſures of Hope, 1 vols 8vo.

Armſtrong's poetical Eſſay on Health, 1 vol. 12mo.

Judge Chaſe's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings reviſed and authoriſed by the counſel on both ſides.

The 1ſt vol. of Caines' New-York Caſes in Error, 8vo.

Vols. 1ſt and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.

Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly uſeful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.

Graydon's Digeſt of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol. 8vo.

Fleetwood; or the new Man of Feeling, a new and celebrated Novel, by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.

Father and Daughter; a new and intereſting Novel, by Mrs. Opie, 1 vol. 12mo.

And a Variety of other New and intereſting Publications. *Dec. 7, 1805.*

confederate powers of Auſtria, Ruſſia and England, ſtill it is believed that not only Sweden, Denmark, and many of the minor States, in the circle of the Germanic empire, will join the confederacy; but that even Pruſſia will be brought to take a part againſt France.

However ſtrange it may ſeem to thoſe who have marked the lively intereſt which the Emperor Bonaparte and his miniſters have taken in the affairs of the Elector of Bavaria —the entrance into whoſe territories by the Auſtrian troops has been deemed a ſufficient cauſe of declared war on the part of France; it is aſſerted by the Britiſh Miniſterialiſts, for truth, that Bavaria is neither the *ally* nor the *friend* of France; but on the contrary has recently become the *ally* and *friend* of Auſtria, and of courſe the *enemy* of France; and that a ſon of the Elector had been detained an hoſtage in France, in conſequence of the treaty lately ſigned between his Electoral Highneſs, and the Head of the Empire!—Strange as it may ſeem, it is pronounced to be true! If true, it is ſtrange.

Fire!—On Saturday laſt, the Paper-Mills, in Dorcheſter, (owned by Mr. J. S. Boies, of Milton, and improved by Meſſrs. Tilleſton & Hollinſworth) was conſumed by fire, communicated from the funnel of a ſtove.—The entire damage is eſtimated at 6000 dollers—3 500 of which is loſt by Meſſrs. T. & H. their whole property.

Fire at St. Lucie.—Capt. Broomham, arrived at New-Haven from St. Lucie informs, that a dreadful fire happened at that place, about the 8th of October, and which, before the flames could be extinguiſhed, conſumed a great number of the principal ſtores in the town of Caſtree.

December 3.

Jamaica Trade.—We have been favored with a Proclamation by the Governor of Jamaica, dated on the 17th day of October laſt, for extending to the 30th of June, 1806, the permiſſion given for the importation, in neutral veſſels, of ſheep, hogs, poultry, ſmall live ſtock of all kinds, fruit, and all ſorts of fiſh, flour, corn, corn-meal, bread, rice, peas, beans, and lumber of every deſcription, and the exportation of rum and molaſſes. Any perſons attempting to introduce other articles than thoſe enumerated will have their veſſels ſeized.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1805.

☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our laſt.

Suſpended Animation.—We this day preſent our readers with an article from the United States' Gazette upon the intereſting ſubject of ſuſpended animation, and the practicability in many inſtances, of reſtoring to life perſons apparently dead. It is a ſubject in which we are all intereſted, and we cannot but think that the editors of papers throughout the country would confer a favour upon their readers by giving it a place in their reſpective publications.

American Commerce.—Meaſures are taking, in our large commercial towns, for collecting liſts of veſſels which have been taken or detained by any of the belligerent powers, to be reported to Government, in order that they may be poſſeſſed of the neceſſary information to enable them to make a repreſentation to thoſe powers on a ſubject which, from the ſufferings of our commerce, can no longer be neglected. The National Intelligencer (the government paper, at Waſhington,) has ſuggeſted the meaſures that are to be taken againſt England to reſtrain her exceſſes: they are, to withdraw from her the bleſſings of our commerce; and many of the leading papers of the ſame party have alſo been preparing the public mind for the old, favorite meaſure of ſequeſtration of Britiſh property. Every one knows, that theſe are meaſures which cannot be carried into effect. How France and Spain are to be treated, is not yet divulged.

The United States frigate John Adams, Captain Shaw, in 49 days from Gibraltar, arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, the 20th ult.—The purſer informs, (ſays the Norfolk Herald, of the 22d ult.) that Lord Nelſon has taken the command of the Britiſh fleet off Cadiz, and that his inſtructions were to make an attempt to deſtroy the combined fleets, in Cadiz harbor; which, however deſperate, if there is a probability of ſucceſs, there is no doubt but he will attempt it.

A Baltimore paper, of the 27th ult. ſays, "We are informed, from authority which we have no reaſon to doubt, that orders were ſent to Lord Nelſon by the Britiſh government, about the latter end of September, to attack the combined fleets in Cadiz harbor, as ſoon as poſſible, no matter what the reſult might be." If ſo, we may ſhortly expect news of the firſt importance from that quarter.

An Ambaſſador from the Bey of Tunis has arrived in the United States, and brought a preſent of ſome Arabian Horſes for the Preſident. The Bey, having heard of Mr. Jefferſon's military exploits, undoubtedly concluded that at this particular criſis, when dangerous times are approaching, he could not furniſh a more ſuitable preſent than *fleet horſes.*—*Hudſon Balance.*

The following particulars of the maſſacre of the Dey of Algiers, and his Prime Miniſter, is given by Gen. Eaton. He ſays,

"That the Dey had rendered himſelf unpopular at Algiers, by the peace and feebleneſs of his adminiſtration. His cruiſers were idle in the port; the country was diſturbed by the diſſentions of a fanatic, who had viſited Mecca; and the city was deprived of its cuſtomary ſupplies.—The ſoldiers at length broke out into rebellion, and placed at their head a celebrated Captain of Algiers, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the capture of a Portugueſe ſhip. They remonſtrated with the Dey, and commanded him to leave the throne. To leave the throne in that country is the ſame as loſing his head. The Dey expoſtulated and reſiſted. But the ſoldiers were obſtinate, and the unfortunate Dey was forced to yield to their importunity. "*I care nothing* (ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to the inſurgents in the hall of audience;) *about the deſtiny which awaits me. I ſhall die contented. It is what many a younger and better man than myſelf has done before me. I ought in fact to rejoice that I have lived to ſee my preſent length of days. But I feel for my family; my children.*" "You know, cried they, into whoſe hands they will fall." The Dey diſmounted from his throne, and attended by his prime miniſter, approached the door of the hall, when they were immediately cut to pieces.—The regency was now offered to the Captain; but he prudently refuſed the dangerous honour. He told them that he was not at all verſed in the foreign relations of Algiers; nor did he know enough of the civil law to direct the adminiſtration of juſtice: The preſent diſturbances had ariſen partly from religion, and it was but proper that the reins of government ſhould be put into the hands of the Mufti.—"As for *my* part, ſaid the wary Mufti to the meſſenger who invited him to the throne, *my* thoughts are fixed upon another world. It is my office to perſuade and inſtruct, but not to command the people." But the ſoldiers were once more obſtinate in their reſolution, and Mufti was conducted to the palace of the Dey. "*Is it not much more becoming you, ſaid the elected Dey to the Captain of the inſurrection, to direct the affairs of government?* You *have an* arm"—"*True, ſaid the Captain, but you have a* head. *The head is more powerful than the arm because it directs it.*" At length this curious and ſingular contention was put an end to by a compromiſe, which attached them both to the adminiſtration. The Mufti was henceforth to be the Dey, and the Captain was to be placed at the head of the army. It is the opinion of Gen. Eaton, that this important revolution will render the regency of Algiers more moderate in its adminiſtration. All the Deys have hitherto been taken from the ſoldiers, and not from the prieſts. It is no doubt a fact univerſally admitted, that all ſuperſtitious eſtabliſhments, whilſt they debaſe the ſpirit have often contributed to ſoften the ferocity of their votaries."

General Eaton has been honoured with a public dinner at Richmond, Virginia. On the 18th ult. he was received with great cordiality at Waſhington.

The National Intelligencer ſays, a treaty has lately been concluded between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians—highly *advantageous* to the United States.—Yes, "*highly advantageous!*"—*Only* ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for *more* waſte land;—after being informed by Mr. Jefferſon, that before the *cheap* purchaſe of Louiſiana, we poſſeſſed "*a country, with room enough for our deſcendants to the hundredth and thouſandth generation.*"

The National Intelligencer ſtates, that an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is formed at Eaſton for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. Each member is to pay the annual ſum of two dollars, which is to conſtitute a fund for defraying the expences of the Society, and for medals and premiums. An example worthy of imitation in every part of the union.

By letters from England it appears to be well eſtabliſhed, that the Britiſh are determined to detain every American veſſel proceeding to Europe, which ſhall have on board any produce of an enemy's colony, imported into the *United States* in the *ſame veſſel* in which it is found, or exported by the *ſame perſon* who imported it.

A dreadful eruption of Mount Veſuvius occurred in the night of the 12th of Auguſt.—Many fields were over-run, and many houſes deſtroyed by the liquid fire; and we have not heard that the lava had ceaſed its deſtructive progreſs.

Horrible Murder!—On the night of the 18th ult. Abel Clemmons, at his place of reſidence, near Clarkſburgh, Virginia, under circumſtances of the moſt unprecedented cruelty, murdered his wife, and their eight ſmall children, the eldeſt about 12 years old, by ſtriking them on the head with an axe, "in the unſuſpecting moments of ſleep!"

Beſide the Members of the Government, there are at Waſhington, the new Tuniſian Miniſter, ſeveral Deputations from the Indian tribes; Mr. Burr, Chancellor Livingſton, General Dayton, Governor Hull, and ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed political characters.

Whatever contempt the federaliſts may have felt for the adminiſtration of Mr. Jefferſon, they are now prepared, as they always have been, to ſupport ſuch meaſures of force and reſiſtance, as the common welfare ſhould require. The federaliſts have uniformly contended for the neceſſity and expediency of a navy; and have at all times, and in all places, declared that without a protecting force, the commerce of America, muſt become the prey of every nation. Their political opponents have purſued a different ſtep; and time and experience have been left umpires to decide the queſtion of policy between the two parties. Yielding to neceſſity, after a long ſtruggle againſt the light of reaſon and the experience of all time, the adminiſtration appears at length to be awakened to a ſenſe of the danger that ſurrounds them, and are looking round to ſee what can be done to retrieve the national character which they have wantonly ſacrificed, on their abſurd altars of "*Univerſal Philanthropy.*" We have ſeen nothing, however, as yet, to commend, or patroniſe; whenever we do, our utmoſt ſupport ſhall not be withheld. Whenever we diſcern a ſpirit of dignified patriotiſm, of open, manly, ingenuous reſentment, unmixed with national prejudices and party views; a ſpirit, that while demanding redreſs, and *threatening* chaſtiſement, for the many wrongs our country are daily ſuffering, ſhall prepare the phyſical means of enſuring redreſs, the adminiſtration, with Mr. Jefferſon, or any one elſe at its head, may reſt confidently aſſured, that every federal preſs in the Union will moſt cheerfully enliſt on its ſide, and be its warmeſt panegyriſts.

Boſton Gazette.

We have accounts from Cape-Francois as late as the 13th of October; in which no mention is made of an inſurrection then exiſting in St. Domingo.

DIED.—In this town, on the 4th inſt. Mrs. *Elizabeth H. Fryers*, widow of the late Mr. John Fryers, aged 51 years.

—At the Havanna, on the 3d ult. *Hanſon Hull*, ſon of the late Mr. Hanſon Hull, of this town, in the 17th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Dec. 6.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Juſtin,	New-York
Two-Siſters, Clarke,	New-Providence
Hiram, Brownell,	Charleſton
Ship Semiramis, Malbone,	Havanna
Brig Diſpatch, Shearman,	Ditto
Schooner Patty, Borden,	Exuma
CLEARED,	*For*
Sch'r Wm. & Margaret Lyndon,	Weſt-Indies
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York

SALES AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th Inſt. at 10 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at GARDNER & DEAN'S *Office, the following GOODS. to cloſe an Account, at a Credit of 2 and 4 Months, viz.*

TWELVE Pieces ſuperfine Broadcloth; 12 do ſecond do; 15 do. common do.; 30 pieces Flannels; 20 do. Baizes; 30 do. Coatings; 20 do. Velvets; 20 do. Ruſſells; 20 do. Caſſimeres; 50 do. Chintzes; 50 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs; 20 pieces brown Linens; 1 box of Hats; with a Variety of other Articles.

Newport, December 6, 1805.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 28th Inſt. at XI o'clock in the forenoon, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, now occupied by Jeremiah Auſtin.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 12th mo. 6th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 79, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingſtown, Dec 4, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY'S Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A NEW faſhion, handſome, well-built CHAISE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. Dec. 7, 1805.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit ſaid demands for ſettlement; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*

Newport, December 7, 1805.

WHEREAS SARAH VARS, Wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and has otherwiſe behaved in a very improper and unbecoming manner:—This is therefore to forbid all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

PELEG VARS.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1805.

VIEWS IN SCOTLAND,

For Drawing-Books; for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (at the loweſt New-York Caſh Prices) *the following* CHOICE BOOKS, *chiefly of the beſt London Editions, in ſuperb Bindings, and many of them ornamented with Plates, finely engraved, viz.*

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Mr. Acerbi appears to be gifted in an eminent degree with activity, zeal, addreſs, temper, and perſeverance. Eager in the purſuit of knowledge, he particularly gleans information in every quarter; not deterred by difficulty or the proſpect of danger, he continually preſſes forward with indefatigable reſolution; apparently poſſeſſing thoſe manners and accompliſhments which gain eſteem, he always finds eaſy acceſſion, and experiences a kind reception in the hoſpitable north, and he mixes with the natives, enters into and partakes of their ſports and amuſements; in ſhort he may be termed an acute obſerver of men and manners; his remarks are ingenious, his deſcriptions animated and diſtinct, he is a man of ſcience, a man of taſte, and truly an accompliſhed Traveller."

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Smith's inquiry into the nature and cauſes of the Wealth of Nations, 3 vols. 8vo.

Leland's Demoſthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague; including her correſpondence, Poems and Eſſays lately publiſhed by permiſſion from her genuine papers; to which is prefixed the Life of the author, by Mr Dalloway, 5 vols. 12mo.—*A work of the higheſt reputation.*

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Alſo Juſt Received, and for Sale as above, the following American Publications, viz.

Volney's Ruins; a new and elegant edition, 2 vols. 12mo.

Little's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Low's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo.

Burns's Poems, with his life and character, 1 vol. 12mo.

Cameon's minor Poems and Sonnets; tranſlated from the original Portugueſe, by Viſcount Strangford, with Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.

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And a Variety of other New and intereſting Publications. Dec. 7, 1805.

quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation.

Considerable provision has been made under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of seventy-four guns, these materials are on hand, subject to the further will of the legislature.

An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is also submitted to your determination.

Turning from these unpleasant views of violence and wrongs, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow-citizens, who were stranded on the coast of Tripoli and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen becomes interesting to all. In the treaty therefore which has concluded our warfare with that state, an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-Bashaw of that country, gallantly conducted by our late consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derne, contributed doubtless to the impression which produced peace, and the conclusion of this prevented opportunities of which the officers and men of our squadron destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valor exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the last year. Reflecting with high satisfaction on the distinguished bravery displayed whenever occasions admitted in the late Mediterranean service, I think it would be an useful encouragement, as well as a just reward, to make an opening for some present promotion by enlarging our peace establishment of captains and lieutenants.

With Tunis some misunderstandings have arisen not yet sufficiently explained, but friendly discussions with their Ambassador recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable, cannot fail of dissipating these. So that we may consider our peace on that coast, generally, to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.

The law providing for a naval peace establishment fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a frigate may be trusted to two-thirds only of the proper complement of men, must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered, that may sometimes for her safety, as well as to ensure her object, require her fullest complement. In adverting to this subject, Congress will perhaps consider whether the best limitation on the Executive discretion in this case, would not be by the number of seamen which may be employed in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions oftener arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels; and it would lessen risk as well as expence, to be authorised to employ them of preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen, would admit of a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.

Our Indian Neighbours are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labour than the forest, and find it their interest from time to time to dispose of parts of their surplus and waste lands, for the means of improving those they occupy, and of subsisting their families while they are preparing their farms; since your last session, the northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the Connecticut reserve and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the same boundary and to the rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickasaws and Cherokees have sold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tennessee, and the Creeks, the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ultofauhatche; the three former purchases are important, inasmuch as they consolidate disjointed parts of our settled country, and render their intercourse secure; and the second particularly so, as, with the small point on the river, which we expect is by this time ceded by the Piankeshaws, it completes our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation on this river is thereby rendered forever secure to our citizens, settled and settling on its extensive waters; the purchase from the Creeks too has been for some time particularly interesting to the state of Georgia.

The several treaties which have been mentioned, will be submitted to both Houses of Congress for the exercise of their respective functions.

Deputations now on their way to the seat of Government from various nations of Indians, inhabiting the Missouri and other parts beyond the Mississippi, come charged with assurances of their satisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their disposition to cultivate our peace and friendship, and their desire to enter into commercial intercourse with us. A state of our progress in exploring the principal rivers of that country, and of the information respecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated so soon as we shall receive some further relations which we have reason shortly to expect.

The receipts at the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have exceeded the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which with not quite five millions in the treasury, at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the British treaty and convention, upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of interest.—These payments, with those which had been made in three years and an half preceding, have extinguished of the funded debt, nearly eighteen millions of principal.

Congress, by their act of November 10, 1803, authorised us to borrow 1,750,000 dollars towards meeting the claims of our citizens assumed by the convention with France. We have not, however, made use of this authority: because the sum of four millions and an half, which remained in the Treasury on the same 30th day of September last, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the ensuing year, besides paying the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, assumed by the French convention, and still leave us a surplus of nearly a million of dollars at our free disposal. Should you concur in the provisions of arms and armed vessels recommended by the circumstances of the times, this surplus will furnish the means of doing so.

On this first occasion of addressing Congress since, by the choice of my constituents, I have entered on a second term of administration, I embrace the opportunity to give this public assurance, that I will exert my best endeavours to administer faithfully the Executive Department, and will zealously co-operate with you in any measure which may tend to secure the liberty, property, and personal safety of our fellow-citizens, and to consolidate the republican forms and principles of our government.

In the course of your session, you shall receive all the aid which I can give for the dispatch of the public business, and all the information necessary for your deliberations, of which the interests of our own country, and the confidence reposed in us by others, will admit a communication.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 3, 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at New-York, on the 9th of December, in 44 days from Bourdeaux.—Last Paris date, Oct. 21st, 1805.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 18. 1805.

THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.

THE Prefect and Mayors of the city of Paris, have received the following letter from his Maj-sty the Emperor, dated Augsburgh, October 12.

"Messieurs the Prefect and Mayors of our good city of Paris, our troops having at the battle of Wertingen defeated twelve battalions of grenadiers, the flower of the Austrian cavalry; all their artillery remaining in our hands, as also a great number of prisoners, and eight stand of colours; we have resolved to make a present of the colours to our good city of Paris, and of two pieces of cannon to remain at the *Hotel de Ville*. We desire that our good city of Paris recognise in this memorial and token (which will be so much the more precious to her, that it is her governor who commanded our troops at the battle of Wertingen) the love that we bear her. This letter having no other object, we pray God to take you into his holy keeping."

The battle of Wertingen has been followed at twenty-four hours distance, by the battle of Gunzburg. Marshal Ney marched his body of the army against this town. The enemy who opposed him were every-where defeated. It was in vain that prince Ferdinand came in person to defend Gunzburg. The combat soon became obstinate—man to man. Col. Laduce was killed at the head of his regiment, which, in spite of the most vigorous resistance, carried the bridge by main force. The pieces of cannon that defended it have been removed, and the beautiful position remains in our power.—Soon the enemy fled with precipitation. He has lost more than 2500 men at the battle of Gunsburg: we have made 1200 prisoners, and taken 6 pieces of cannon. We have had 400 men killed and wounded. Major-General Aspre is among the number of prisoners.

OCTOBER 21.

The success of the grand army has occasioned such a desertion among the Austrian cavalry, that the saddlers of Mentz and Strasburgh have received orders to forward by post-chaises, bridles and saddles to mount the French hussars and dragoons on Austrian horses.

Letters from Coire announce, that important successes have been gained by the French army in Italy. The Austrians have been attacked at Reveredo, and driven from their positions. Marshal Massena had advanced a part of his army into the Italian Tyrol.

GERMANY.

STRASBURGH, OCT. 19

All the letters from the right bank of the river, agree in stating, that the French army is master of the city of Ulm. This news coming from so many various sources must be believed.

The body of the army under Marshal Bernadotte is at Munich. The junction of the Russians is cut off—60,000 Austrians are surrounded, and have no means of retreat.

ULM, OCTOBER 11.

Bulletin of the operations of the Austrian army, extracted from a private letter.

In the beginning of this month a considerable corps of Austrian troops was concentered in our environs. This corps formed a part of the main army—the Count de Ginlay, Field Marshal Lieutenant, was appointed commandant.

The Arch Duke Ferdinand, general in chief, who arrived on the 4th, returned on the 5th, to Mindelheim.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, several regiments of the advanced guard of the Austrians, who had retired to the entrance of the Black Forest, arrived here with their commandant, general count Klenau.

On the morning of the 5th, general Mack also arrived. The works for re-establishing our fortifications not being in forwardness, 6000 additional peasants, and a great number of the inhabitants of our city, were put in requisition. We worked all night by torch light.

On the 5th, the troops assembled in the city and the neighbouring villages were greatly reinforced. We saw arrive in procession the regiment of the Currassieurs of Mack, that of the light horse of Klenau; that of Schartzenberg Hounans, more than 6000 infantry from the borders of the Iller, on the side of Memmingen, Leutkeich, &c. also arrived, and continued their march in ascending the Danube.

On the 6th, the Austrian generals were greatly alarmed, they had been informed that detachments of French cavalry, from the corps of the army posted at Villengen and Gaudelfingen, were advanced on the left bank of the Danube as far as Fiehengen and Riedheim, opposite Leipheim.—The regiment of the Currassieurs of Mack set off at gallop to attack and if possible, drive back the French detachments.

Information was received on the 7th; that the French had arrived in great force at Nordlingen, and were marching for Donawerth, probably with a view to pass the Danube, at that place.

In the night of the 6th and 7th, a considerable corps of the army had been assembled in haste at Gunzburg—on the 7th, it was reinforced, and general Mack, arrived to command in person.

At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 8th, a courier arrived from General Mack, to order the generals, who were in our city, or in its vicinity, to march immediately. The same morning, the main Austrian army, which arriving from Buchau, and Redlingen, had for several days been assembled in our environs, was put in motion and descended the Danube on each bank of that river. This unexpected departure of the army occasioned great joy in our city—and it was hoped that we should not again see the Austrians, who, having lived at free quarters, had occasioned the greatest scarcity of provisions, which cannot be wondered at, when it is considered that for several successive days, our small town had been burthened with 25,000 men.

The Austrian head quarters was also removed on the 8th to Burgau. On the same day, M. Steinker, the Austrian commissary at Stutgard arrived at Ulm, on his way to head-quarters, where he was to succeed the Count d'Aicoholt, as civil commissary with the army.

During the whole of the 9th, a heavy cannonade was heard proceeding from the lower Danube. In the night of the 8th and 9th a part of the army; which had been stationed on the lake of Constance, and which had reached the Danube by forced marches, arrived here, and also four battalions of grenadiers from Biberach.

The command of our city and its environs was confided to the Austrian Field Marshal lieut. Zellachach.

On the 9th we learned that the Austrians intended in the night of the 9th and 10th, to have attacked that part of the French army which had passed the Danube at Donawerth. General Mack supposed that he should easily succeed in compelling the French to recross the river, and in re-establishing his communications with Bavaria. But the defeat of one of his corps at Wertingen, on the 8th, appeared to have decided him to renounce the attempt, and again to retire to the Iller.

In the night of the 9th and 10th, the Archduke Ferdinand, General Mack, and many other Generals, arrived in this city, which continues to be the head-quarters.

Yesterday, (the 10th,) a strong body of the army passed through our city, on its way to the left bank of the Danube. It will take a concentrated position at Wicensteig, and on the mountains of the Alb.

It is reported, that General Mack perceiving the impossibility of maintaining his position in Suabia, and of passing again into Bavaria, has conceived the hazardous project of retiring, by forcing marches, through Lower Suabia and Franconia into the Upper Palatinate—but it is difficult to imagine how this intention can be executed without exposing his retreat to be cut off by the French army.

The Austrian Generals and officers, concede that things are in a very dangerous position.

There was a bloody action yesterday in the environs of Gunaburg, in which the Austrians were repulsed with the loss of many men. It is said that they have retired by the bridge of communication which they had established on the left bank of the Danube.

The last letters from Augsburgh received here, are of the 8th, (since which the courier has not arrived). The French were then at Mettengen, some leagues from Augsburgh.—Two days before the work on the fortifications of Ingoldstadt, had been suspended.—Several Austrian regiments from the Tyrol had passed by Augsburgh, others by Kempton, directing their march to Memmingen. The corps of General Kienmayer, consisting of 10 000 men, which had been stationed in the environs of Nodlingen, has retired upon Neubourg, where it passed the Danube, and afterwards retreated to Aichach, and thence to Landsberg, on the Lech.

RATISBON, OCTOBER 10.

M. Basher, charge d'affaires of France has received a courier who brings him intelligence that the French have entered Ingoldstadt, Nicha and Augsburgh. The Austrian army abandoned Suabia and the borders of the Danube, and endeavoured to effect its retreat by Dachau and Freysingen on Vasserbourg, to take a position behind the Inn.—The first columns of the Russian army ought by this time to have arrived in the environs of that river.

FRANKFORT, OCTOBER 15.

According to the last accounts from the bank of the Danube, the French vigorously pursued the Austrian army in its retreat. On the 11th there was a sharp encounter in the environs of that river.

It is doubted whether the Austrians will be able to reach the Inn, and the frontiers of the Electorate of Salzbourg, and it is probable that a part of them will retire to the Tyrol.

All that has yet transpired of the negociations opened at Vienna between the Ministers Haugwitz and Cobentzel is, that the object of them is to prevent a rupture between Prussia and Austria, even in case war between Russia and Prussia becomes inevitable. It is certain that the Emperor of Russia is expected at Vienna.—The Grand Duke Constantine was to precede him, and was hourly looked for.

The first column of the Russian army only reached Znaim, in Moravia, on the 29th of September—the others followed at some distance. On the 4th of October, the Russians had not passed the frontiers of lower Austria, although they were transported in carriages. They will pass within a league of Vienna, and repair by Upper Austria to the theatre of war.

VIENNA, OCTOBER 5.

According to appearances the Emperor Alexander will soon arrive in this capital.—Sixty saddle horses, two carriages and six, and one carriage and four, have been sent within a few days to the army under an escort of cavalry. It is concluded that the two monarchs will set out together for the army of Germany.

Several persons employed in the Regency, and charged to accompany the Russian troops on the Austrian territory, have departed for Krems.

STUTGARD, OCTOBER 13.

Five columns of the Russian army had passed Lemberg on the 20th of Sept. Three others, that ought to have followed them, had received counter orders. The sixth, which had passed 20 leagues beyond Lemberg received at Sondowayssnaan an order to return, by forced marches, to Russian Poland. This measure is generally attributed to the misunderstanding that has arisen between Russia and Prussia, and to the project of the Court of St. Petersburgh to assemble a considerable army in the vicinity of Warsaw.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, OCTOBER 6.

The king is on the point of departure for the army. His equipages, and those of the princes are ready.

All south Prussia is filled with troops, who are marching to the banks of the Vistula, to take post opposite that corps of the Russian army, which is approaching Dubrienko and Warsaw. It is not apprehended however that any attack, which in its consequences would greatly embarrass the coalition, will be made. But our court demonstrates its prudence in being prepared for any event.

It is also reported that several corps of the army, which were about to enter Gallicia,

have received orders to halt. The agents of England declare openly that these counter orders are the first results of the projects which have been recently formed by the Emperor of Russia against Prussia, if that power should refuse a passage to the Russian troops that are marching against France.

It is possible that Russia intends by these demonstrations to support those demands which are contrary to the neutrality of Prussia. But we are persuaded they will only serve to confirm the king in the wise resolutions he has taken for the reform of his people, and the prosperity of his states.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 8.

A Russian fleet of six sail of the line and several frigates anchored in the afternoon of the 6th near Dragoe in the Isle of Amack.

Several officers landed from the fleet and are arrived in this capital. It is expected that the fleet will enter our Roads either to-day or to-morrow.

All the Danish troops are marching to the Duchies. His highness the Prince royal will command in person the army assembled in Holstein. He will have under him Prince Christian of Hesse, and the duke of Wurtemberg, who are expected here in a few days.

October 9.

The Russians have landed at three points in Pomerania. They are chosen troops; among them are the Cewrassiers of the Emperor, the grenadiers of Pawlofsk, and corps of chasseurs. Lieutenant General Tolstoy, is still at Scanic, with his majesty the king of Sweden. Gen. Ostermause, who, in the absence of Count Tolstoy, commands the Russian troops in Pomerania, has established his head-quarters at Grippswalld.

The troops amounting to 16,000, are cantoned in the districts of Lewtzer, Dassauer, and Grum. Quarters are preparing for the Swedish troops, who are expected here.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool.—Last London date, October 21, 1805.

PORTUGAL

LISBON, SEPT. 29, 1805.

The Emperor Bonaparte has demanded a contribution of *ten millions* of crusades from this government, as the price of its continued neutrality.—The demand, it is thought, will not be resisted.

The greatest animosity exists between the Spanish and French officers and sailors, at Cadiz.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 18, 1805.

A small Russian squadron has arrived at Leith Roads.

A spirited attempt, it is said, is to be made to destroy the enemy's flotilla, at Boulogne, by Sir Sydney Smith.

A treaty has been concluded between Great-Britain and Sweden; by which the latter is to furnish ships and men for the war.

Peace is concluded in India between Lord Lake and the Rajah of Bhurtpore. This event occurred on the 10th of April, and the intelligence of it reached England by an overland dispatch.

The whole of the East-India fleet which it was reported had been captured by the Rochefort squadron, have safely arrived in our ports.

The force of the French in Italy, under Massena, is estimated at 120 000 men, and on the Rhine they had embodied an army of 210,000.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Sept. 24. says, "The Emperor has set off to join the army. The Russian armies already marched amount to 320,000 men.—The army of reserve to 300,000.—The recruits levying to 250,000 more."

Several diplomatic characters supposed to be the Ministers of Austria, Russia and England, have been seized and confined at Stutgard, by order of Bonaparte.

It was lately intimated that the Elector of Bavaria had joined Austria in the war.—The reverse is the fact.—Bavaria has declared herself the ally of France; the Bavarian troops have been taken into French pay; and compose part of Marshal Bernadotte's column.

In consequence of the Continental war, France has called upon Spain for more money,—much more money.

October 21.

A large secret expedition will, it is said, leave this country in the course of the ensuing week. A detachment of the Guards is to accompany it, as well as the German Legion, the greater part of which has already embarked. It is also stated that Sir Sydney Smith is to have the naval command.

The disembarkation of 20,000 Russians at Stralsund is fully confirmed. They are to be joined in Pomerania by 14 000 Swedes, and the junction of our German Legion will render them an effective force of more than 40,000 men.

Fresh orders have been issued by our government for hiring a great number of vessels from 1 to 400 tons. This step combined with the arrival at Portsmouth of a squadron of Russian men of war has given rise to conjecture, that an expedition to Holland is seriously talked of.

BY THE MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 11.

PEACE is said to be restored between the Osage Indians and the tribes lately at war with them, through the mediation of the United States.

Highly Interesting.—Capt. Taylor, of the Schooner Union, who arrived this morning from Avamonte (Spain) informs us, that just before he sailed, letters were received from Cadiz, mentioning, that the combined French and Spanish Fleets, consisting of 45 ships of the line, and frigates, were ordered to be laid up for the winter; and that they had proceeded 8 or 10 miles above Cadiz, and were preparing to moor.—The French had landed 10,000 men at Cadiz, and had taken possession of the forts.

An English fleet, of 20 sail of the line and several frigates, (under the command of Lord Nelson,) was then off Cadiz, and a reinforcement hourly expected.—These ships daily presented themselves in full view of Cadiz, and several of them sailed within gun-shot of the town.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 10.

From SPAIN.

On Sunday there were several arrivals at Marblehead from Bilboa. The commanders of the vessels confirm our recent news of the dullness of business in Spain, in consequence of the scarcity of specie, and the want of confidence in the govermental paper currency. At Bilboa, little or no business was doing. The best-informed Spaniards there, considered that very alarming times were rapidly approaching, and expressed an earnest wish that they were out of the country with their property.

From SALEM—Dec. 8.

"Yesterday arrived the ship Concordia, from Cronstadt, Russia; sailed September 23.—Two Russian squadrons sailed the day before. One for Corfu, at the head of the Mediterranean; the other for Swedish Pomerania, with British transports."

A letter from St. Louis says, "authentic information is received, that Spain has agents among the Indians of the Missouri, and upper part of the Mississippi, persuading them to make war against the United States."

British Grand Expedition—Capt. Congar, arrived at New-York, from Madeira, informs, that about a week before he sailed, (10th Oct.) an English fleet of 100 sail, including 10 ships of the line, transports and merchantmen, having on board 20.000 troops, left Madeira, it was supposed, for the Cape of Good-Hope. The fleet stopt there only 3 days, on their passage from England.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1805.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a selection of *late* and *important* European Intelligence.

Congress.—In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 4th inst. a memorial was presented praying that provision may be made for a small light-house on Sandy Point, and referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures. An engrossed bill making an appropriation of 250.000 dollars towards defraying the expences of the Navy, during the year 1805, for which the previous appropriations had proved insufficient, was read a third time and passed without a division. After some previous debate the following resolution, modified a little from the original one, offered by Mr. Nicholson, was read from the chair, and made the order of the day for Monday the 9th inst:—

"*Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the United States, and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the law of nations, as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with instruction to enquire in what respects, and to what extent, our neutral rights have been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the United States requires to counteract such violation."

No business of importance was done in the House of Representatives on Thursday the 5th inst.

On Friday, the 6th inst. a resolution passed the house of representatives, that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the act to regulate the duties on tonnage, and to grant relief against bonds for certain duties, where no fraud may appear.

On the same day, Mr. Dawson brought forward a bill, prohibiting, for a certain time, the exportation of arms and ammunition; which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and to be the order of the day for Tuesday the 10th inst. The bill enacts that all arms and ammunition enumerated therein, which shall be attempted to be exported, shall be seized, the vessel forfeited, and the captain liable to be indicted and fined. Custom-house officers are charged with the execution of this law.

Mr. Glendy, has been chosen chaplain of the House of Representatives, and *Dr. Gantt*, chaplain of the Senate.

Nathaniel Macon, has been chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives and John Beckley Clerk.

Gen. Samuel Smith has been appointed temporary President of the Senate.

Governor M'Kean delivered his address to the general assembly of Pennsylvania on the 5th inst. It appears marked by good sense, and seasonable remarks. He directed the particular attention of the legislative body to what he pertinently denominated "the great points of republican policy"—the institutions of public education, public justice, and public force. He adverted with caution to the distracted politics of the state, and employed a conciliatory language on the unhappy topic.

On the subject of our foreign relations, Mr. Jefferson's Message to Congress breathes a language honourable to him as an individual, and worthy the first magistrate of a free people. Ever ready to bestow applause where it is merited; to sacrifice their private injuries on the altar of patriotism, the federalists will, while the administration shall shew a disposition to maintain the honour of their country, lend it every support in their power. Recollecting the correct sentiments, the lamb-like professions, and the magnificent promises advanced in Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural speech, we confess we are not without our fears that like them, the present assurances have been given but to be *violated*. Federalists were *then*, and they *now* are, disposed to give the administration a fair trial; they were *then* and they *now* are, willing to give their support to a conduct correspondent with Mr. Jefferson's own professions.

True their opposition has been violent; but it has been *honest*—its root is *principle*. They believed Mr. Jefferson and his friends were unfit guardians of the public weal; and they yet have seen nothing to change their belief. If however, the promised reform is now to take place; if our navy shall again be placed on a respectable footing; if our sea-ports shall again be secured, commerce protected, and our language to foreign nations again be the language of independence—federalists are prepared to withdraw opposition, to bury animosities; they value their country's honour—and as, in its defence, they had the spirit to resent, so they have the magnanimity to forgive unmerited persecution.—*New-London Gazette.*

The BRITISH NAVY.—The total number of Ships, now in commission, exclusive of cutters and hired vessels, is 698; of which 124 are of the line; 19 from 50 to 44 guns, 139 frigates, and 416 sloops; besides which there are repairing, building, &c. a number of ships, so as to make the total number 903.

It is stated in a late Philadelphia paper as a fact, "that Thomas Paine, having been visited by a second stroke of the palsy, has been deeply impressed, with the heinousness of a life spent in reviling all religion, and in contemning the author of Divine Revelation, and that he is in the daily practice of prayer and intercession, for heavenly grace and reconciliation."

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have received orders to halt. The agents of England declare openly that these counter orders are the first results of the projects which have been recently formed by the Emperor of Russia against Prussia, if that power should refuse a passage to the Russian troops that are marching against France.

It is possible that Russia intends by these demonstrations to support those demands which are contrary to the neutrality of Prussia. But we are persuaded they will only serve to confirm the king in the wise resolutions he has taken for the reform of his people, and the prosperity of his states.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 8.

A Russian fleet of six sail of the line and several frigates anchored in the afternoon of the 6th near Dragoe in the Isle of Amack.

Several officers landed from the fleet and are arrived in this capital. It is expected that the fleet will enter our Roads either to-day or to-morrow.

All the Danish troops are marching to the Duchies. His highness the Prince royal will command in person the army assembled in Holstein. He will have under him Prince Christian of Hesse, and the duke of Wurtemberg, who are expected here in a few days.

October 9.

The Russians have landed at three points in Pomerania. They are chosen troops; among them are the Cewrassiers of the Emperor, the grenadiers of Pawlofsk, and corps of chasseurs. Lieutenant General Tolstoy, is still at Scanic, with his majesty the king of Sweden. Gen. Ostermause, who, in the absence of Count Tolstoy, commands the Russian troops in Pomerania, has established his head-quarters at Grippswalld.

The troops amounting to 16,000, are cantoned in the districts of Lewtzer, Dassauer, and Grum. Quarters are preparing for the Swedish troops, who are expected here.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool.—Last London date, October 21, 1805.

PORTUGAL

LISBON, SEPT. 29, 1805.

The Emperor Bonaparte has demanded a contribution of *ten millions* of crusades from this government, as the price of its continued neutrality.—The demand, it is thought, will not be resisted.

The greatest animosity exists between the Spanish and French officers and sailors, at Cadiz.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 18, 1805.

A small Russian squadron has arrived at Leith Roads.

A spirited attempt, it is said, is to be made to destroy the enemy's flotilla, at Boulogne, by Sir Sydney Smith.

A treaty has been concluded between Great-Britain and Sweden; by which the latter is to furnish ships and men for the war.

Peace is concluded in India between Lord Lake and the Rajah of Bhurtpore. This event occurred on the 10th of April, and the intelligence of it reached England by an overland dispatch.

The whole of the East-India fleet which it was reported had been captured by the Rochefort squadron, have safely arrived in our ports.

The force of the French in Italy, under Massena, is estimated at 120 000 men, and on the Rhine they had embodied an army of 210,000.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Sept. 24 says, "The Emperor has set off to join the army. The Russian armies already marched amount to 320 000 men.—The army of reserve to 300 000.—The recruits levying to 250,000 more."

Several diplomatic characters supposed to be the Ministers of Austria, Russia and England, have been seized and confined at Stutgard, by order of Bonaparte.

It was lately intimated that the Elector of Bavaria had joined Austria in the war.—The reverse is the fact.—Bavaria has declared herself the ally of France; the Bavarian troops have been taken into French pay; and compose part of Marshal Bernadotte's column.

In consequence of the Continental war, France has called upon Spain for more money,—much more money.

October 21.

A large secret expedition will, it is said, leave this country in the course of the ensuing week. A detachment of the Guards is to accompany it, as well as the German Legion, the greater part of which has already embarked. It is also stated that Sir Sydney Smith is to have the naval command.

The disembarkation of 20,000 Russians at Stralsund is fully confirmed. They are to be joined in Pomerania by 14 000 Swedes, and the junction of our German Legion will render them an effective force of more than 40,000 men.

Fresh orders have been issued by our government for hiring a great number of vessels from 1 to 400 tons. This step combined with the arrival at Portsmouth of a squadron of Russian men of war has given rise to conjecture, that an expedition to Holland is seriously talked of.

BY THE MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 11.

PEACE is said to be restored between the Osage Indians and the tribes lately at war with them, through the mediation of the United States.

Highly Interesting.—Capt. Taylor, of the Schooner Union, who arrived this morning from Avamonte (Spain) informs us, that just before he sailed, letters were received from Cadiz, mentioning, that the combined French and Spanish Fleets, consisting of 45 ships of the line, and frigates, were ordered to be laid up for the winter; and that they had proceeded 8 or 10 miles above Cadiz, and were preparing to moor.—The French had landed 10,000 men at Cadiz, and had taken possession of the forts.

An English fleet, of 20 sail of the line and several frigates, (under the command of Lord Nelson,) was then off Cadiz, and a reinforcement hourly expected.—These ships daily presented themselves in full view of Cadiz, and several of them sailed within gun-shot of the town.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 10.

From SPAIN.

On Sunday there were several arrivals at Marblehead from Bilboa. The commanders of the vessels confirm our recent news of the dullness of business in Spain, in consequence of the scarcity of specie, and the want of confidence in the govermental paper currency. At Bilboa, little or no business was doing. The best-informed Spaniards there, considered that very alarming times were rapidly approaching, and expressed an earnest wish that they were out of the country with their property.

From SALEM—Dec. 8.

"Yesterday arrived the ship Concordia, from Cronstadt, Russia; sailed September 23.—Two Russian squadrons sailed the day before. One for Corfu, at the head of the Mediterranean; the other for Swedish Pomerania, with British transports."

A letter from St. Louis says, "authentic information is received, that Spain has agents among the Indians of the Missouri, and upper part of the Mississippi, persuading them to make war against the United States."

British Grand Expedition—Capt. Congar, arrived at New-York, from Madeira, informs, that about a week before he sailed, (10th Oct.) an English fleet of 100 sail, including 10 ships of the line, transports and merchantmen, having on board 20.000 troops, left Madeira, it was supposed, for the Cape of Good-Hope. The fleet stopt there only 3 days, on their passage from England.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1805.

☞ Under the *Foreign Head*, in this day's Mercury, will be found a selection of *late* and *important* European Intelligence.

Congress.—In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 4th inst. a memorial was presented praying that provision may be made for a small light-house on Sandy Point, and referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures. An engrossed bill making an appropriation of 250.000 dollars towards defraying the expences of the Navy, during the year 1805, for which the previous appropriations had proved insufficient, was read a third time and passed without a division. After some previous debate the following resolution, modified a little from the original one, offered by Mr. Nicholson, was read from the chair, and made the order of the day for Monday the 9th inst:—

"*Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the United States, and to the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the law of nations, as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with instruction to enquire in what respects, and to what extent, our neutral rights have been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the United States requires to counteract such violation."

No business of importance was done in the House of Representatives on Thursday the 5th inst.

On Friday, the 6th inst. a resolution passed the house of representatives, that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the act to regulate the duties on tonnage, and to grant relief against bonds for certain duties, where no fraud may appear.

On the same day, Mr. Dawson brought forward a bill, prohibiting, for a certain time, the exportation of arms and ammunition; which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and to be the order of the day for Tuesday the 10th inst. The bill enacts that all arms and ammunition enumerated therein, which shall be attempted to be exported, shall be seized, the vessel forfeited, and the captain liable to be indicted and fined. Custom-house officers are charged with the execution of this law.

Mr. Glendy, has been chosen chaplain of the House of Representatives, and *Dr. Gantt*, chaplain of the Senate.

Nathaniel Macon, has been chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives and John Beckley Clerk.

Gen. Samuel Smith has been appointed temporary President of the Senate.

Governor M'Kean delivered his address to the general assembly of Pennsylvania on the 5th inst. It appears marked by good sense, and seasonable remarks. He directed the particular attention of the legislative body to what he pertinently denominated "the great points of republican policy"—the institutions of public education, public justice, and public force. He adverted with caution to the distracted politics of the state, and employed a conciliatory language on the unhappy topic.

On the subject of our foreign relations, Mr. Jefferson's Message to Congress breathes a language honourable to him as an individual, and worthy the first magistrate of a free people. Ever ready to bestow applause where it is merited; to sacrifice their private injuries on the altar of patriotism, the federalists will, while the administration shall shew a disposition to maintain the honour of their country, lend it every support in their power. Recollecting the correct sentiments, the lamb-like professions, and the magnificent promises advanced in Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural speech, we confess we are not without our fears that like them, the present assurances have been given but to be *violated*. Federalists were *then*, and they *now* are, disposed to give the administration a fair trial; they were *then* and they *now* are, willing to give their support to a conduct correspondent with Mr. Jefferson's own professions.

True their opposition has been violent; but it has been *honest*—its root is *principle*. They believed Mr. Jefferson and his friends were unfit guardians of the public weal; and they yet have seen nothing to change their belief. If however, the promised reform is now to take place; if our navy shall again be placed on a respectable footing; if our sea-ports shall again be secured, commerce protected, and our language to foreign nations again be the language of independence—federalists are prepared to withdraw opposition, to bury animosities; they value their country's honour—and as, in its defence, they had the spirit to resent, so they have the magnanimity to forgive unmerited persecution.—*New London Gazette.*

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POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

BY CAMEONS.

YES, let the miſer count his gold
And toil and ſcrape to ſwell the heap,
Say, can the heart that's winter cold
Of wealth the fruitful pleaſures reap?

Say, can the ſoul in ſelf that's wrapt,
The bliſs of pure enjoyment taſte?
Ah no! when feeling's chain is ſnapt,
How void the heart and drear the waſte!

Was it for this, poor creeping thing!
To pine within a gilded cage,
That nature gave thee power to wing
The piercing tho't and read her page!

Does ſhe ne'er whiſper in thy dream,
"The wretch who loves himſelf alone,
"Can never drink of rapturous ſtream,
"Or conſcious warm exiſtence own."

The ſweeteſt joys which health can give
To light pale want's lack-luſtre eye,
And aid the toil-worn mind to live;
Are joys which thou canſt never buy.

Then count thy hoards of ſhining gold,
And toil and ſcrape to ſwell the heap;
The heart like thine that's winter cold,
No fruits of wealth can ever reap!

Oh! give to me ſweet nature's right—
The balm of life, bleſt liberty!
And the warm throb of ſoft delight,
That thrills the ſoul of ſympathy!

Give me, oh Heaven! thy pow'r to heal
The wounded ſoul of ſinking woe,
Give me the boſom quick to feel
Affection's pureſt, warmeſt glow!

Give me to ſhare in Julia's ſigh,
And reſt my head on Julia's breaſt,
To chaſe the tear from Julia's eye;—
Then let the miſer take the reſt.

ADDRESS.

[*The Charleſton (S. C.) Theatre commenced its winter ſeaſon on the 13th ult. The receipts of the firſt night were appropriated to a fund for the maintenance of the Orphan Children of the late Mr.* HODGKINSON. *On this occaſion, Mrs.* WHITLOCK *delivered the following Address, in her beſt and moſt impreſſive manner.*]

"THERE needs no aid of Prologue here to trace
Our ſource of ſorrow on each penſive face;
Two tender plants, which chill'd ere in their bloom
Unſheltered wither o'er their Father's tomb,
Fill with the gliſt'ning tear each pitying eye,
Awaken ſympathy and claim the ſigh:
In vain we bid our ſorrows ceaſe to flow!
Alas! I feel I am no actreſs now!"
Our *Hodgkinſon's* no more!—could that mute tongue,
Thoſe ſilent lips, where ſoft perſuaſion hung,
Could thoſe dim eyes which lately ſparkled fire,
Cheered at each glance, and beam'd with mild deſire,
Could each loſt ſenſe reanimate once more,
A witneſs to this ſcene we all deplore,
How would the *Father's* heart in throbs declare
Its gratitude for *your parental care*;—
How for the bounty you this night have given
Would he petition to the Throne of Heav'n,
That rich rewards of bleſſings might attend
His Children's patrons and his Orphans' friend.—
Now ſeal'd in death—no more his mimic ſway
Shall cheer the evening of the toilſome day,
No more that voice we late were wont to hear,
Again ſhall vibrate on the raviſh'd ear,
No more with native humour, wit and ſmile
Shall he the tedious hour with mirth beguile,
Or e'er again in character moſt true
Diſplay the world, its worth, and follies too—
For now alas! his play of life is o'er,
And the ſad curtain's dropt to riſe no more—
Soon as it fell, with mournful longing view
Melpomene exclaimed, my ſon adieu—
Ere to the grave our Roſcius we reſign
His worth ſhall own—a tributary line.
Scarce had ſhe ceas'd, when baniſhing all mirth,
Thalia in grief rebuk'd the ſullen Earth.
With ſolemn ſtep approach'd her fav'rite's bier,
Forſook her ſmiles and ſhed a genuine tear.
When his laſt ſcene was verging to its cloſe,
And Death inſatiate on his ſight aroſe,
To Heav'n he ſued his Orphans to defend,
Nor leave the Fatherleſs without a friend—
His Prayer was heard—Death ſtruck him from our view—
And God ordain'd *that friend* in each of *you*."

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON ARROGANCE.

PRIDE is not to be found in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind: virtue dwells with honor, and pride with conſtant baſeneſs.—True honor, like a noble virgin, muſt be won by courteſy.—He that has little to recommend him, would invade men's good opinions by vainly aſſuming what he has no right to: a lofty look and carriage are the property of low minds.—Arrogance is a weed that grows on a dunghill, and thrives by the rankneſs of the ſoil. The approbation of the wiſe will be ever beſtowed on humility, which values not its own merit but lives on the delight of doing good.—Of trees God hath choſen the vine, that clings for ſupport; of beaſts, the innocent and patient lamb; of fowls the mild and gentle dove.—When God appeared to Moſes, it was not in the lofty cedar nor the ſturdy oak, nor the ſpreading plane, but in a humble abject buſh; as if he would, by theſe elections, check the conceited arrogance of man: nothing procureth love like humility, or ratered like pride.—To be humble to our ſuperiors is duty, to our equals courteſy, and to our inferiors nobleneſs; which with all its lowlineſs, carries a ſway that ſweetly commands the ſoul; it can only by forſaking virtue dwindle into baſeneſs.—The divine juſtice ſeems moſt to vindicate itſelf upon the preſumptuous, and more eſpecially to combat againſt pride.

ELAM VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY,

in North-Kingstown.

CLASS THE SECOND.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at the ſeſſion thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raiſing the ſum of One Thouſand Dollars; to be appropriated to building a Bridge gro's the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingſtown. The ſubſcribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, preſent to the public the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
			Dollars,	1400
200 *Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,*				200

1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are 1600

The prizes ſubject to no deduction.

All the Prizes to be paid in caſh, 60 days after the drawing is completed.—Thoſe prizes not demanded within 6 months, will be deemed as generouſly given for the benefit of the Bridge.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*

North-Kingstown, Nov. 21, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lowr floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money.—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thame Street,*

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Engliſh Watches, and one box Engliſh Fowling-Pieces, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday of Auguſt laſt, commiſſioners of the inſolvent eſtate of *Jeſſe Larkin*, of South-Kingſtown aforeſaid, an Inſolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him, entitled "An act for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the ſaid *Jeſſe Larkin*, that they ſend in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpoſe, at the houſe of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingſtown, on the ſecond Tueſday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the houſe of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the ſecond Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by ſaid act.

GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 26, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the Firſt Congregational Church, or Meeting-Houſe in Newport, who have neglected to pay the ſum or ſums of money, in which ſuch *Pews* are aſſeſſed or taxed, for repairing ſaid Houſe, that unleſs ſuch Tax or Taxes are diſcharged, within Three months next after this notice, ſuch Pews will be ſold at Public Auction for that purpoſe: agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*

SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c.—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-Houſe, in a pleaſant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

To SEAMEN.

Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere)
The new improved

WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved

AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo, including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,

The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,

LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of Connecticut River.—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and other conveniences.—The beſt recommendation of the FARMS will be an actual view of them.—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,

JOEL FOOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Ezekiel Gardner*, late of North-Kingſtown, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and county of Waſhington, Eſq. deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, and given bonds as the law directs; and all perſons, having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid Ezekiel Gardner, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

EZEKIEL GARDNER,
OLIVER GARDNER, } *Exec'rs.*

North Kingſtown, Nov. 18, 1805

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron.
30 Do. new Sable Do. } Flat Bars.
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 1, 1805.

TO LET,

A HOUSE, on the Point, pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22*d,* 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE ſtrong, and well-built Ship COMMERCE, burthen 199 Tons, and only one year old, and a remarkable faſt ſailer; now laying at Caleb Carr's wharf in Warren; is warranted in complete order for a Voyage.—For terms apply to

LEVI MAXWELL, *of Warren.*

November 20, 1805

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Meſſrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No 77, Thames-ſtreet, where the Book-binding Buſineſs will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without flexible backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above buſineſs will be executed with punctuality and diſpatch.

He has for Sale,

An aſſortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-ſtands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,

At their Old Stand in Thames-ſtreet,

Have juſt received in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

OPENING, THIS DAY.
BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

In Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, really oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail,

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethartge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

BY CAMEONS.

YES, let the miser count his gold
And toil and scrape to swell the heap,
Say, can the heart that's winter cold
Of wealth the fruitful pleasures reap?

Say, can the soul in self that's wrapt,
The bliss of pure enjoyment taste?
Ah no! when feeling's chain is snapt,
How void the heart and drear the waste!

Was it for this, poor creeping thing!
To pine within a gilded cage,
That nature gave thee power to wing
The piercing tho't and read her page!

Does she ne'er whisper in thy dream,
"The wretch who loves himself alone,
"Can never drink of rapturous stream,
"Or conscious warm existence own."

The sweetest joys which health can give
To light pale want's lack-lustre eye,
And aid the toil-worn mind to live;
Are joys which thou canst never buy.

Then count thy hoards of shining gold,
And toil and scrape to swell the heap;
The heart like thine that's winter cold,
No fruits of wealth can ever reap!

Oh! give to me sweet nature's right—
The balm of life, blest liberty!
And the warm throb of soft delight,
That thrills the soul of sympathy!

Give me, oh Heaven! thy pow'r to heal
The wounded soul of sinking woe,
Give me the bosom quick to feel
Affection's purest, warmest glow!

Give me to share in Julia's sigh,
And rest my head on Julia's breast,
To chase the tear from Julia's eye;—
Then let the miser take the rest.

ADDRESS.

[*The Charleston (S. C.) Theatre commenced its winter season on the 13th ult. The receipts of the first night were appropriated to a fund for the maintenance of the Orphan Children of the late Mr.* HODGKINSON. *On this occasion, Mrs.* WHITLOCK *delivered the following Address, in her best and most impressive manner.*]

"THERE needs no aid of Prologue here to trace
Our source of sorrow on each pensive face;
Two tender plants, which chill'd ere in their bloom
Unsheltered wither o'er their Father's tomb,
Fill with the glist'ning tear each pitying eye,
Awaken sympathy and claim the sigh:
In vain we bid our sorrows cease to flow!
"*Alas! I feel I am no actress now!*"
Our *Hodgkinson's* no more!—could that mute tongue,
Those silent lips, where soft persuasion hung,
Could those dim eyes which lately sparkled fire,
Cheered at each glance, and beam'd with mild desire,
Could each lost sense reanimate once more,
A witness to this scene we all deplore,
How would the *Father's* heart in throbs declare
Its gratitude for *your parental care*;
How for the bounty you this night have given
Would he petition to the Throne of Heav'n,
That rich rewards of blessings might attend
His Children's patrons and his Orphans' friend—
Now seal'd in death—no more his mimic sway
Shall cheer the evening of the toilsome day,
No more that voice we late were wont to hear,
Again shall vibrate on the ravish'd ear,
No more with native humour, wit and smile
Shall he the tedious hour with mirth beguile,
Or e'er again in character most true
Display the world, its worth, and follies too—
For now alas! his play of life is o'er,
And the sad curtain's dropt to rise no more—
Soon as it fell, with mournful longing view
Melpomene exclaimed, my son adieu—
Ere to the grave our Roscius we resign
His worth shall own—a tributary line.
Scarce had she ceas'd, when banishing all mirth,
Thalia in grief rebuk'd the sullen Earth
With solemn step approach'd her fav'rite's bier,
Forsook her smiles and shed a genuine tear.
When his last scene was verging to its close,
And Death insatiate on his sight arose,
To Heav'n he sued his Orphans to defend,
Nor leave the Fatherless without a friend—
His Prayer was heard—Death struck him from our view—
And God ordain'd *that friend* in each of *you*."

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON ARROGANCE.

PRIDE is not to be found in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind: virtue dwells with honor, and pride with constant baseness.—True honor, like a noble virgin, must be won by courtesy.—He that has little to recommend him, would invade men's good opinions by vainly assuming what he has no right to: a lofty look and carriage are the property of low minds.—Arrogance is a weed that grows on a dunghill, and thrives by the rankness of the soil. The approbation of the wise will be ever bestowed on humility, which values not its own merit but lives on the delight of doing good.—Of trees God hath chosen the vine, that clings for support; of beasts, the innocent and patient lamb; of fowls the mild and gentle dove.—When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar nor the sturdy oak, nor the spreading plane, but in a humble abject bush; as if he would, by these elections, check the conceited arrogance of man: nothing procureth love like humility, or hatred like pride.—To be humble to our superiors is duty, to our equals courtesy, and to our inferiors nobleness; which with all its lowliness, carries a sway that sweetly commands the soul; it can only by forsaking virtue dwindle into baseness.—The divine justice seems most to vindicate itself upon the presumptuous, and more especially to combat against pride.

ELAM VILLE BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
in North-Kingstown.

CLASS THE SECOND.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. at the session thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raising the sum of One Thousand Dollars; to be appropriated to building a Bridge across the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingstown. The subscribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, present to the public the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
		Dollars,		1400
200 *Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,*				200
1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are				1600

The prizes subject to no deduction

All the Prizes to be paid in cash, 60 days after the drawing is completed.—Those prizes not demanded within 6 months, will be deemed as generously given for the benefit of the Bridge.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*

North-Kingstown, Nov. 21, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the best stands for business in Newport, situated in Thames-street, between the markets, having a large store in front, a bake-ouse with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a small garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lowr floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is seldom that we see an estate, possessing so many advantages, offered for so little money.—Please to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thames Street,*

A COMPLETE Assortment of English Watches, and one box English Fowling-Pieces, of a superior quality.

Newport, 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas, held at South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, on the second Monday of August last, commissioners of the insolvent estate of *Jesse Larkin*, of South-Kingstown aforesaid, an Insolvent Debtor, agreeably to an act extended to him, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said *Jesse Larkin*, that they send in and prove their debts before us, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, at the house of *Charles Barker* in South-Kingstown, on the second Tuesday in February next—or at a meeting to be held at the house of *George Perry* in Richmond, on the second Monday of May next—or they will be precluded by said act.

GEORGE PERRY,
JAMES HELME, jun.
JOHN HAGADORN.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 26, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the First Congregational Church, or Meeting-House in Newport, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money, in which such *Pews* are assessed or taxed, for repairing said House, that unless such Tax or Taxes are discharged, within Three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction for that purpose: agreeable to Act of Incorporation.

By Order of the Committee,
SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,
Respectfully inform the Public,

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☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

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THE lower part of a Dwelling-House, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

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JOEL FOOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of *Ezekiel Gardner*, late of North-Kingstown, in the state of Rhode-Island and county of Washington, Esq. deceased, have taken upon themselves that Trust, and given bonds as the law directs; and all persons, having any demands upon the estate of the said Ezekiel Gardner, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

EZEKIEL GARDNER,
OLIVER GARDNER, } *Exec'rs.*

North Kingstown, Nov. 18, 1805

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

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45 Do. old Sable Iron.
30 Do. new Sable Do. } Flat Bars.
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2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
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For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

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A HOUSE, on the Point, pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

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Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new Goods, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

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For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

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LEVI MAXWELL, *of Warren.*

November 20, 1805

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Book-Binder and Stationer,

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Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

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SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
At their Old Stand in Thames street,

Have just received in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

OPENING, THIS DAY.
BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, (directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.

ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, August 22, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, Thames-Street.

For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.